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THE JERUSALEM POST

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1954

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TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED 50 MILLION POUNDS
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Marginal Column

By ZEEV LAQUEUR

THE struggle over the ten-per-cent (or four-per-cent) clause has come to a disappointing end. The present system of voting is based on the typical 19th century fallacy that the most important criterion is mathematical justice creating more or less automatically stable and representative democratic institutions, promoting and expediting the formation of legislative majorities, and so on.

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IN fact, however, ever since the first nationwide elections on the basis of proportional representation took place in Denmark in 1856, there have been the most serious doubts as to the efficacy of the system in making democracy work. During the last generation or so, belief in the system has been much on the downgrade, if it has not disappeared altogether. It is perhaps not mere coincidence that the prevalent electoral system in this country is an almost exact replica of that of Weimar Germany, which at the time was the very summit of mathematical justice but had highly unfortunate results. Probably it is not entirely fortuitous that the most fervent supporters of the prevalent system in this country are just those persons who want to abolish democratic institutions entirely and that practically everyone in this country who feels concerned about the future of Israel democracy has acknowledged the need for electoral reform.

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JAMES Mill called representation the grand discovery of modern times, offering the key to the solution of all difficulties in the way of organising good government. This remark was mistaken historically and was wrong as a prediction: ideal solutions have yet to be found for ensuring democratic representation. Proportional representation in its extreme form may be the system most suitable to very highly developed societies, but everywhere else the general will (in the unlikely event of there being such a thing) cannot be ascertained by recourse to the law of numbers. In countries which have not attained that level, and where a large part of the population holds what the social scientists call "stereotyped opinions" rather than fundamental and soundly based views, the system of party lists is certainly not the most ideally suitable. Instead of strengthening democratic institutions, it weakens them, creates instability, increases the number of small parties and, as we have just seen, makes the formation of a working coalition extremely difficult. In the long run it also subverts party organizations, promotes incompetence and nepotism, and what a French writer once called "La république des camarades" (without singling out a particular party — it applies to all).

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THERE is no panacea, and even the best electoral reform can do no more than repair some of the grosser abuses of the present system. Whoever expected a sudden and dramatic change for the better as a result of the ten-per-cent clause was, of course, greatly mistaken: Even the best possible institutions do not by themselves guarantee or promote democracy. The introduction of the ten-per-cent clause, which has now been shelved, admittedly a case of major surgery, might have been an improvement on the present situation, but it is certainly not the only alternative, and probably even not the best available.

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ANOTHER system which may receive wider support (it was backed by a Progressive Party spokesman during the recent Knesset debate) is the one now in force in several countries, and though certainly not a German invention, was last adopted in West Germany. Very roughly, it is a mixture of proportional representation and the British system (whereby candidates are elected in individual constituencies on the basis of a simple majority). Every elector has two ballots. Half the members of parliament are elected directly, and the other half proportionally divided among the parties successful in securing the return of at least one candidate in the direct vote.

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THERE are arguments for and against this system, but undoubtedly it is preferable to the arrangement now in force. There may be other proposals worthy of debate and perhaps trial. But it would be highly unfortunate were partisan interests to prevail over the best interests of the country thwarting the realisation of the need for change which has grown up in recent months and perpetuating the present system of election.

Jerusalem, February 2.

British Electrical Strikes Continue

LIVERPOOL, Monday (Reuter). — About 1,600 Merseyside members of the Communist-led Electrical Trades Union were claimed by the Union to have downed tools today in a city-by-city campaign for more wages.

But about 8,000 members of the Union in London who had been on strike all last week went back to work.

Ex-President Of Syria Urges Arab States Intervene

The former President of Syria, 80-year-old Hashem el Attasi, has issued a statement which has been distributed secretly throughout Syria.

In it he reveals that he had cabled all the Arab Governments asking for their intervention in the present Syrian situation and warning them to expect a major catastrophe, which might easily spread to other Arab countries if something is not done soon.

Attasi's present location is not known. Some reports say he has escaped to the Lebanon.

According to Radio Beirut, the situation in Syria yesterday remained tense, official statements describing the situation as quiet notwithstanding.

Large units of the Syrian army carried out extensive searches for arms in the Jebel Druze area, an official Damascus communique admitted. Scores of Druze were detained and large quantities of arms confiscated.

Ministers Detained

The Minister of Agriculture, Mukram Attasi, and the Minister of Public Works, Assad Hasun, reportedly were detained in Damascus after they had submitted their resignations to President Shishakly in protest against the recent mass detentions.

The Damascus Special Field Court was set up yesterday under the command of Colonel Shawkat Shukeir, one of Shishakly's closest army associates.

Syrian Cabinet Ministers were in constant consultation with Shishakly all day yesterday in an attempt to mediate between him and the detained political leaders and Druze chieftains. A number of Lebanese politicians are leaving for Damascus today with the same objective.

(ANA, NEABS, "Falastin")

'Imperialism' Seeking To Win Syria—Nagib

CAIRO, Monday (Reuter). — President Nagib told reporters yesterday that imperialism is "seeking to get Syria back to its fold by provoking disunity through the personal ambition of some of its sons."

Nagib said, "I appeal to the people to understand the serious conspiracy threatening all Arabs. Their only aim should be unity and independence.

"We are determined that no liberated Arab country shall ever return to the fold of imperialism."

Nagib has told a leading left-wing British Socialist that in his view an American defence pact with Pakistan would threaten to isolate Arab countries and drive a wedge between them and the nations of Asia.

He stated that Mr. Ian Mikardo, "Bevanist" Member of Parliament who is also a member of the Labour Party's National Executive, had asked his view on the proposed pact when he called on him last night during a brief visit to Cairo.

King Saud of Saudi Arabia is expected to visit Egypt next month, the Saudi Arabian Embassy in Cairo announced yesterday.

44 to Face Cairo Court For Communist 'Plot'

CAIRO, Monday. — Forty-four persons were committed today for trial by the Supreme Military Court charged with Communist activity and plotting to establish a Communist regime in Egypt.

The 16 students, 15 workers, nine Government officials and company employees, three journalists and a lawyer face penalties up to life imprisonment for allegedly inciting revolution against the Government of President Mohammed Nagib.

The indictment charged that, as members of the "Democratic Movement for National Liberation," the defendants planned to wipe out the capitalist and employer class and establish a Russian-style "working-class" society in its place.

Earlier today, Lieutenant-Colonel Zakaria Nohieddin, Interior Minister, announced that Egyptians with unlicensed firearms and explosives must hand them to the authorities within a week "without any fear of punishment." *(UP, Reuter)*

MINISTERS FAVOUR 15% FARE RISE

The Ministry of Communications tends to approve a rise of about 15% in bus fares, according to a plan it presented on Sunday to the Economic Ministers' Committee for approval, it has been announced. The matter was transferred for final approval to the Ministers of Communication and of Finance.

SHIP IT BY KLM ROYAL DUTCH AIRLINES

Jordan Project Legal, Bennike Aide Opines

TIBERIAS, Monday.—Israel "from the official point of view," can rightfully resume work on the Jordan River scheme, but it would be preferable to wait for a final Security Council decision. This statement was made at the Galei Kinneret Hotel here today by Mr. Paul Cremona, Political Adviser to General Vagn Bennike, U.N. Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization.

General Bennike, who was also accompanied by his two other Political Advisers, M. Henri Vigier and Mr. Axel Serup, passed through here on his way to Damascus today and granted the press a short interview at the hotel.

In answer to a question, Mr. Cremona said that the General's visit to Damascus is part of a series of visits to the Arab states. While in Damascus, he may discuss with the Syrian authorities the Jordan River scheme in the light of developments in the Security Council.

Complaint Not Discussed

Mr. Cremona confirmed that during General Bennike's recent meeting with President Nagib, he had not discussed Israel's complaint against Egypt on the Suez Canal blockade. This question, as well as the blockade itself, had to be solved in high-level discussions in the U.N.

After a short rest, the party continued to Mishmar Hayarden, accompanied by several engineers of Water Planning for Israel.

At the settlement, they were received by Israel members of the Israel-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission and a police sergeant. Together, they went down to the Jordan bed and walked along the canal to inspect the situation. At 4.30 p.m. the party crossed the border at the B'not Ya'acov bridge.

General Bennike is to stay in Damascus for two days, and will then return to his headquarters in Jerusalem. This is his first visit to the Syrian capital since last September.

Druze M.K.'s Score Syrian Aggression

An immediate "investigation" of Syrian action in Jebel Druze was requested by Sheikh Jaber el Mo'adi, on behalf of himself and Sheikh Salah Khneifes, in moving an urgent motion on the agenda of the House yesterday. "Israel Druze will not remain indifferent to such aggression," stated Sheikh Jaber.

The Druze member agreed, however, with Prime Minister Moshe Sharett that the cause would be better served if examined in the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, instead of being ventilated in a public discussion. The motion was carried by the Coalition which was supported by Mapam, while the rest of the opposition abstained.

Deputy Speaker B. Mintz refused to give the floor to the Communists and Herut members, who claimed they had different motions, because, he said, "there can be no other motion than those already put down." His decision will be appealed to the Interpretation Committee.

"For a week," Sheikh Jaber said, "broadcasting stations and the Press have been carrying the news that the Syrian dictator Adib Shishakly had ordered the arrest of a number of Syrian politicians, among them the Druze leader Sultan Pasha el Atrash. This action has profoundly shocked the Druze community in Israel and elsewhere.

Villages Bombed

"We also learnt that the Syrian Army and Air Force mercilessly bombed Druze villages, a fact which has deepened our sense of horror. Because of the love and veneration in which this great man stands in the eyes of every Druze, his arrest is a grave insult to all of us and affects the honour of all Druze wherever they are.

"Although we are Israel Druze, religious and traditional ties link us with the Druze in Syria and especially with this great leader whom we regard as the focal point of all Druze in the East.

"Thus and in the light of the information which has reached us from various other sources, we strongly condemn the cruel actions committed against the Druze in Syria by order of the Syrian Dictator.

"I declare from this rostrum that the Israel Druze will not remain indifferent to such aggression. We express in this House our vehement protest and demand that an urgent debate on this grave subject be held. We request the House to charge the Government with inquiring into these events which, we fear, will greatly influence the fate of Druze in Syria."

Mr. Sharett, speaking in his capacity of Foreign Minister, stated that "the Knesset had doubtless listened with keen interest and deep sympathy to the statement by the Hon. Member, a distinguished son of the Druze community of Israel.

Expresses Anxiety

The Government, said Mr. Sharett, was following with close attention the events which had been occurring in the last few days in the neighbouring country of Syria which to this day, under its present regime, persists in maintaining a position of open hostility towards Israel. "We are all imbued with anxiety for the fate of the Druze people in Syria," said Mr. Sharett, "a people which commands our admiration by its love of freedom, its capacity to uphold its religious and national distinctiveness and its readiness to defend its rights and liberties.

"Our sympathy goes out to our own Druze co-citizens in the concern which they so naturally feel for the lot of their brethren in Syria. We are happy to count this Druze community as a constituent part of Israel, and its loyalty to our State which withstood severe tests in times of adversity is greatly valued by us.

"In view of the present delicate situation," concluded Mr. Sharett, "it behooves me to be even more restrained in my expressions than was the Druze member, and I therefore move that the question be referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee for consideration."

Prime Minister Moshe Sharett yesterday at noon received the two Druze Knesset members, Sheikh Salah Hassan Khneifes and Sheikh Jaber el Mo'adi.

Today he will receive representatives of the entire Druze community.

Galilee Druze Want To March Against Syria

TIBERIAS, Monday. — Tension in the Druze villages in Galilee continues, with many meetings and demonstrations being held.

Demands are being made for arms to enable the men to go to the aid of their brethren in Syria. Police stations in Galilee have been alerted and senior officers from here are visiting the villages daily to calm tempers. Wherever they go, they are being met with petitions and declarations to be sent on to the Government.

Today, a large delegation of Druze was received in the Nazareth Military Governor's office.

Rosen Sworn in As Justice Minister

Mr. Pinhas Rosen (Progressive) was sworn in yesterday as Minister of Justice, with the Knesset's approval voiced by 46 votes to nine, with four abstentions.

Mapam took no part in the vote, because, Dr. H. Rubin, their spokesman, said that they had "no cause to vote against Mr. Rosen."

The Cabinet met in the afternoon for an extraordinary session to hear the Prime Minister report on the Progressive's decision to join the Coalition. The Cabinet now has exactly the composition of the outgoing caretaker Cabinet.

While all the Coalition parties waived the privilege of debating the question Herut, the Communists, the Left Socialists and Mapam took the opportunity to reiterate their declarations of last week. Dr. A. Altman (Herut) after deploring the time wasted in forming the Coalition, attacked the intention to negotiate with General Bennike, since "the whole instigation against us at the Security Council was based on that General's report." He continued, "there is a tendency to use the Truce Supervision Organization to turn us from sovereign Statehood into a country under U.N. Trusteeship."

Mr. Idov Cohen (Progressive) hinted that his Party might withdraw from the Cabinet in May should the "percentage clause" be then adopted.

Winding up the debate, Mr. Sharett remarked that "changes in the electoral law" are part of the Government programme, a fact which Mr. Cohen seemed to ignore.

Israel-Finnish Trade Talks Concluded

Negotiations on the renewal of the Finnish-Israel trade agreement have taken place between the Finnish and Israel delegations from January 21 to February 1.

The present agreement expires on February 28 and it is contemplated that the new agreement will be signed in Helsinki at the end of this month.

Vietminh Advancing On Laotian Capital

LUANG PRABANG, Monday (Reuter).—A division of Vietminh troops, 12,000 strong, is thrusting south-west on both sides of the Nam Hou River and is only a seven day march from Luang Prabang, royal capital of Laos, it was disclosed tonight.

King Sisavang Vong, 80-year-old ruler of Laos who refused to leave his capital when it was threatened last spring, is leading the civilian defence preparations.

The Vietminh have pulled out the advancing division from their estimated 40,000 men besieging Dien Bien Phu, the frontier fortress, and are moving slowly through the rugged elephant and tiger country of the river valley.

They fought a battle on Saturday with French defenders of Muong Ngoi, in the valley, 90 kms. or an eight day march from here, a French High Command spokesman announced in Saigon.

All three divisions of Vietminh troops round Dien Bien Phu had been pulled back two miles or more, the spokesman said.

French Union troops have clashed with scattered elements of the advancing force at several places east of the Nam Hou. The first skirmishes took place at Muong Heup, 40 kms. south of beleaguered Dien Bien Phu.

The French Commander in northern Laos, preparing for a big battle, stated today: "We shall hold Luang Prabang. France will not abandon the capital of Laos."

The city was calm.

House Searches For Explosives Restricted

The Explosives Bill was adopted by the Knesset in the second and third reading yesterday. Mr. Ami Assaf, for the Interior Committee, said that the only change from the original draft adopted by the committee was that an Inspector could not enter dwelling premises for inspection without a written authorization from the Courts. Such authorization is not necessary to inspect the state of explosives stored in business or work installations.

Mr. Assaf urged the authorities to cut red tape when issuing licences. In some cases, he said, it took over a year to get the necessary permit. He admitted the solution was difficult, for many ministries were involved: the Interior, the Police, Commerce and Industry, and Labour.

The War Risks Tax Bill was referred to the Finance Committee.

Tax Eased On C-o-L Allowance

At a meeting yesterday with Mr. A. Becker, Head of the Histadrut Trades Union Department, Finance Minister Levi Eshkol stated that the Government has agreed to the Histadrut request that all increases in the Cost-of-Living allowances after March 1, 1953 be exempt from income tax, as of January 1, 1954, the Ministry spokesman said in Jerusalem last night.

In practice, it would mean that IL.24 of the C-o-L Allowances will be tax free. The C-o-L index was 182 in February 1953, and 212 in December.

The Finance Minister will bring the agreement to the Knesset Finance Committee for approval, he said, following which the necessary instructions will be publicized.

Lipsky Sees Byroade

WASHINGTON, Monday (INA). — Mr. Louis Lipsky, President of the American Zionist Council, today conferred for one hour with Mr. Henry A. Byroade, Under-Secretary of State for Middle East Affairs.

Mr. Lipsky told newsmen that the talks ranged over the "general situation in the Middle East."

5 U.S. Firms to Join Group Selling Iran Oil

WASHINGTON, Monday (Reuter). — Mr. Herbert Brownell, U.S. Attorney General, last night cleared the way for five big American oil companies to join the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and Royal Dutch Shell in setting up an organization for marketing Persian oil, it was learned yesterday.

Acting on the orders of the National Security Council headed by President Eisenhower, Mr. Brownell guaranteed the companies against proceedings under U.S. anti-trust laws if they joined the international "consortium."

Observers regarded his announcement as a major step towards settling the Anglo-Persian oil dispute which has held up the production of Persian oil for nearly three years.

Iran Religious Leader Charges 'Rigged' Elections

TEHERAN, Monday (UP). — Iran's aged religious leader Mullah Ayatollah Kashani accused the Government today of rigging the current parliamentary elections just as voting began in the capital city.

The Mullah, whose son was arrested yesterday on charges of anti-Government activity, issued the charge amid otherwise peaceful balloting which began here for a new Majlis.

He said that deputies returned to office by the nation-wide voting could not be considered as the true representatives of the Iranian people.

A few minor scuffles marred the inaugural voting here for the new Senate. They involved supporters of ousted Premier Mohammed Mossadegh and Government backers. But no serious incidents were reported.

USSR Urges German Draft Peace Treaty in 3 Months

Molotov's Speech Said 'Disappointing'

BERLIN, Monday (Reuter). — A British spokesman described Mr. Molotov's speech tonight as "very disappointing." He said the Soviet Foreign Minister made the following points:

The West European army plan was directed against Russia and aimed at unleashing a new world war.

America, Britain, and the six nations of the European Army project, including West Germany, were allied in a bloc against the USSR.

Mr. Molotov appealed to France to abandon the European Army plan and to evolve a closer association with the Soviet Union. He strongly attacked American policy and the maintenance of American and British bases on foreign territory.

The European Army plan was an "insufferable obstacle to German reunification," the Soviet Minister claimed, and said he would submit proposals later on other aspects of German affairs.

The British spokesman said Mr. Molotov referred only in his concluding sentences to all-German elections and the formation of a united German government. He made no reference at all to any of the proposals in Mr. Eden's plan for German reunification based on free elections.

The spokesman added, "There was no sign whatever, such as he showed last Saturday, that he was ready to consider the Eden plan on its merits. The case he put forward repeated all the familiar Soviet views in a most uncompromising manner."

Asks Peace Parley by October

BERLIN, Monday (Reuter). — Soviet Foreign Minister Vyecheslav Molotov today handed the Western Ministers the Russian draft for a German peace treaty. It asked that the Deputy Foreign Ministers of the Big Four be instructed to prepare a draft German peace treaty within three months, and that a peace conference of the four powers, "as well as representatives of Germany," should be convened within six months and in any case not later than October, 1954.

Main points of the Soviet proposal were:

- All armed forces of the occupying powers to be withdrawn not later than one year from the coming into force of a peace treaty; simultaneously, all foreign military bases on German territory to be "liquidated."
- Germany should undertake not to enter into any coalition or military alliance directed against any country which had participated in the war against her.
- Germany should be permitted to have "such national armed forces as shall be required for the country's defence."
- No political or military obligations already in force in East and West Germany to be imposed on the new state.
- Germany should be allowed to produce war materials "only in the quantities and of the type required for the armed forces sanctioned by the peace treaty."
- Signatories to the peace treaty should support Germany's application for U.N. membership.
- Germany to be exempted from payment of state post-war debts to the Big 4 powers with the exception of trade debts.

Appeal for E.D.C.

Mr. Molotov's proposal was made after the Western Ministers had appealed to the Soviet Union to accept the European Army plan as the best way to control German rearmament, and had asked him to clarify whether the Soviet agreement to free elections in Germany meant that Moscow would accept elections before the formation of an all-German government.

The Ministers met in the East Berlin Soviet Embassy for the first time, opening their second week of discussions.

Earlier, French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault said that he found a "positive element" in Mr. Molotov's agreement to the principle of free elections, but that it remained to be clarified whether these elections should, in the Soviet view, precede the formation of an all-German government.

Regarding the Soviet request for a guarantee that a united Germany would not enter into alliances with any of the powers, M. Bidault expressed apprehensions that such an undertaking would, in fact, restrict the liberty of this all-German government. France, he declared, did not make it a condition of the reunification of Germany that a united Germany should enter the European Defence Community; but equally, she did not admit the converse condition — that a united Germany should be prohibited from entering the E.D.C.

Rejects Molotov Charge

M. Bidault rejected Mr. Molotov's charge that the Eden plan for free elections implied too much Allied interference. "In the present state of affairs, it is impracticable to expect two so diametrically opposed regimes (as those of East and West Germany) to agree on the text of an electoral law" he said. "It seems to me that this task properly belongs to the responsibility of the four powers."

Mr. Bidault added: "There is no question of extending automatically to a united Germany the international engagements entered into by the Federal Republic. On the contrary, the united German government will have full freedom of choice.

"There is nothing to permit the assurance in advance that this choice will necessarily be favourable to the obligations which are of interest to France, the U.S. and Britain, and not to the obligations which are of interest to the Soviet Union."

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, after concurring with M. Bidault's views, urged the USSR to consider whether a European Army is not a better safeguard for peace than a

(Continued on Page 3, — Col. 1)

Greece Sure of Tito's Loyalty to West

BRUSSELS, Monday (Reuter). — Greek Foreign Minister Stephanopoulos said here today that "Marshal Tito's loyalty to his friends in the West can be relied upon."

Mr. Stephanopoulos was answering questions during a press interview at the end of his visit here with Field Marshal Papagos. One question concerned the "future of Yugoslavia's cooperation with the West."

"I am firmly convinced that President Tito and his people are loyal friends of the West and will continue to cooperate with their present allies," he replied. "There is no going back to Marshal Tito's former relations with the Kremlin. It is made impossible by suspicion which would always remain after the break."

Earlier, Field Marshal Papagos told a press conference that he hoped that the "Balkan alliance could be linked with the Atlantic treaty organization, provided Yugoslavia and Italy reached agreement on the Trieste question."

Field Marshal Papagos and Mr. Stephanopoulos later today left for a three-day visit to the Netherlands, where they will be the guests of the Government.

Anglo-Egyptian Stalemate Seen Lasting Till End of Berlin Talks

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Monday. — The present stalemate in the Anglo-Egyptian talks is now expected to last at least until the Berlin talks end. This is only partly due to Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's absence and the unwillingness of his advisers to recommend a fresh initiative which might land him in trouble with his own supporters. In part it reflects equally the Egyptian belief that the Berlin conference will determine the future character of the cold war.

There are hints that if the situation seems favourable, Egypt may officially adopt a neutralist line.

This solution is obviously favoured by Egyptian Vice-Premier Gamal Abdul Nasser, who has just publicly rebutted the Turkish President's statement in Washington about Turkey's exposed eastern flank and the need for a regional defence system.

There seems to be a genuine disagreement between Nasser and his friends on the one side, and President Nagib on the other, about the desirability of having any kind of military ties with the West. This argument is now employed in private both by Nagib and his remaining British admirers as a further reason for an early agreement.

Mutual Distrust

Yesterday's inspired reports from Cairo on the dangers of allowing the talks to drag along nonetheless have evoked little response here. There is some support for Nagib's reported declaration to a British correspondent, "Neither side trusts the other."

Certainly the British Military authorities are more than ever convinced that the Egyptian Government is behind the terrorist campaign and is turning it off and on to dovetail with the political needs of the moment. The cessation of further incidents since last week's angry outburst in the House of Commons is regarded as proof.

Silence is being preserved here on Israel's complaint against Egypt so as not to feed the Egyptian press campaign which attributes this move to British inspiration.

In sum, the stalemate looks complete. The only novel feature is a hint that if the Egyptians summon enough patience to await Prime Minister Churchill's impending retirement this summer, they may be gratified by Mr. Eden's wholesale acceptance of their wishes and by a pro-Arab orientation on Britain's part generally. But this leaves out of account the fact that Mr. Eden's stocks in the Conservative Party are not exactly rising.

Nasser, Fawzi Air Israel's Suez Plaint

Egyptian Vice-Premier Gamal Abdul Nasser and Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzi yesterday discussed in Cairo Israel's complaint to the U.N. Security Council on Egypt's blockade against Israel, ANA reports.

U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL MAY MEET THURSDAY

NEW YORK, Monday (INA). — It is expected here that the Security Council will meet on Thursday or Friday to discuss the Israel complaint on the Egyptian blockade. The session will be devoted mainly to hearing Mr. Abba Eban, Israel's Permanent Delegate to the U.N., explain the accusation.

It is considered unlikely that in the near future the Security Council will renew its discussion of the Syrian complaint against the Israel hydro-electric project.

It is a tradition of the Security Council that once a veto has been interposed on any issue, the Council drops that issue permanently or for a very considerable period.

MAC Meets On Salim Incidents

The Israel - Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission met in emergency session yesterday in Jerusalem to discuss the Jordan complaint regarding the incidents in the Salim village area, near Megiddo, the Army spokesman announced yesterday.

In the actions, one infiltrator was killed and a second captured by Israel police units.

The Commission failed to complete its deliberations and decided to hold an on-the-spot investigation, it was said.

(An Israel complaint on the incidents was submitted to the M.A.C. on Saturday.)

BRITAIN PROTESTS TO EGYPT ON SUDAN VISIT

LONDON, Monday (Reuter). — Minister of State Selwyn Lloyd told the House of Commons tonight that Britain had made representations to Egypt about the present visit to the Sudan of the Egyptian Minister for National Guidance, Major Salah Salem.

Severe Cold In West Europe

ROME, Monday (Reuter). — Some 100 peasants and fishermen were homeless today after the gale swept Adriatic flooded 30 villages in the Po River delta of north-east Italy.

Giant waves made a 30 metre wide breach in a dike protecting the delta island of Camerini lying below sea level. Several hundred hectares of farm land were flooded.

About 100 hamlets were still cut off from the outside world after violent snowstorms in the wild Abruzzi Mountains in central Italy yesterday.

A report from Frankfurt says that West Germany last night had its severest frost since the grim weather of 1946/47. The temperature fell to 24 degrees centigrade below zero.

In Eastern France a two-and-a-half month old baby, Jacky Charroy, was found frozen to death in his cradle in the family shack near Bar le Duc yesterday. His parents lost another two-month old baby in a cold spell two years ago.

A front-page article in the Paris "France-Soir", headed by the letters S.O.S., said "People still die from hunger and cold in France." The paper recited the grueso te details of the French children who have perished in unheated slums since the cold had its severest frost since the weather began here.

"FINESSE"

In bridge "finesse" is the subtle manoeuver of the accomplished player. In brandy "finesse" is the subtle accomplishment of the expert wine maker. "Finesse" is the brilliancy, the lively quality found in the best brandies.

At the old cellars in Rishon le Zion and Zichron Ya'acov — they know about "finesse." In Rishon Extra Fine Brandy one finds the extra sparkle and taste which means "finesse".

DUBEK 10
RICHER FLAVOUR THROUGH MACEDONIAN TOBACCO

Social & Personal

The President yesterday received Professor Benzion Dinur, Minister of Education and Culture. Later, he received Mr. Charles Reney, President of the International Bahai Council, and Mr. Leroy Ioas, Secretary General of the Council, who were accompanied by Dr. H. Z. Hirschberg, of the Ministry for Religious Affairs. Other persons who called on the President were Mr. Haim Cohen, the Attorney General; Mr. Joseph Kokis, Director-General of the Ministry of Justice; and Mr. Colin Glickman, the State Attorney.

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M. Pierre Eugene Gilbert, the French Ambassador, yesterday paid a courtesy call on the Prime Minister.

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The Brazilian Minister, Sr. J. Fabrino, held a reception at the Legation in Tel Aviv yesterday in honour of Aluf Mordecai Limon, Navy Commander in Chief, to reciprocate the hospitality shown to the crew of the Brazilian warship "Duque de Caxias" on her recent visit to Haifa.

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The Swedish Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Jens Malling, called on Mr. Moshe Sharett in his Jerusalem office yesterday afternoon to congratulate him on his appointment as Prime Minister.

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General Vagn Bennike, U.N. Chief of Staff, and Mrs. Bennike, accompanied by Mr. A. Serup, the General's legal adviser, visited Mikve Israel on Sunday and spent the entire afternoon inspecting the Agricultural School.

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Mr. Thomas Wikeley has assumed his duties as Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General in Jerusalem in succession to Mr. H. R. Gibbon-Monypenny. On Friday, he called on the Jerusalem District Representative, Dr. A. Biran, and on the Dean of the Consular Corps, M. J. Moschopoulos.

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Mr. T. Angstrom, Director of the Department of Civil Aviation in the Swedish Government, arrived yesterday on a short visit after a tour of the Far East.

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Mr. Louis Kraft, General Secretary of the World Federation of YMHA's and Jewish Community Centres and vice-president of the U.S. Committee on Sports for Israel, arrived with Mrs. Kraft by TWA yesterday for at least one month's stay to discuss developments in recreational activities and the work of the Bet Hanoar Haivri, Jerusalem, (YM-YWHA).

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Dr. Walter Fehr, geological adviser to the Israel Oil Prospecting Corporation Ltd., left for Switzerland in the s.s. "Messapis" yesterday after supervising the Corporation's prospecting and boring operations in Sdom. He is to return within four or five months.

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Mr. H. N. Short and Mr. N. A. Hall, of the Shell Chemical Industry Administration in London, arrived today to study possibilities for expansion and modernization of the local manufacturing facilities of the Shell Chemicals Distributing Co.

Press Review:

Shishakly Has Foes All Over

Shishakly enjoys little backing at home, says "Davar" (Histadrut) in its leading article. His support is confined to the army, and he will have to depend on it if he is to survive the present revolt. While the West believed that his regime was stable, in fact the difficulties facing him have been on the increase since its inception, and anti-Israel propaganda was his panacea. After surveying events in the Druze, the paper concludes that the dictatorship guarantees neither reform nor stability at home, and does not safeguard peace in the Middle East.

A correspondent of "Zmanim" (Progressives) says that Shishakly has created enemies for himself practically everywhere and that he is particularly afraid of the partisans of union with Iraq, who may gain the upper hand in the event of his downfall.

"Herut" says that now, not unlike after the murder of King Abdullah, we are presented with a unique historic opportunity which should not be allowed to pass. The Israel Government should tender immediate help to the valiant Druze people, instead of keeping them down, otherwise our inactivity may have fatal results.

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) stresses the close relations between the Druze of Syria and those of Israel, who hope that our Government will do everything in its power to help them now. We have no right to claim that the events in Syria do not affect us: genocide has been declared a crime. Everything should be done to come to the help of the Druze and political initiative is needed.

Ha'aretz (Independent) maintains that though the armistice agreements be violated, sometimes systematically, by Arab countries, there is nothing to replace them at the present time, and these agreements, however faulty, have so far prevented a new outbreak of war. The paper thinks that Arab aggression was always as great as in recent weeks and that it is difficult to agree with Ambassador Eban that it has reached an all-time high.

"Hatzofe" (World Mizrahi Union) comments on a recent declaration by Mr. Henry Byroade that the U.S. is to "guarantee" the existence of Israel. The paper thinks that although recent happenings in the Middle East, particularly in Syria, will have a sobering effect in Washington, all illusions about the strength and stability of the Arab governments have unfortunately not vanished. The paper quotes a Mizrahi leader calling the policy of arming these Governments "shortsighted and approaching foolishness."

"Zmanim" (Progressive) deals with its party's decision to join the Government coalition, "Haboker" (General Zionists) with investments from abroad, "Hamodia" (Agudat Yisrael) with the financial situation of the Jerusalem Municipality, and "Hakol" (Agudat Yisrael) opens a new public campaign against non-kasher cheese.

Rashi Ninth Centenary

PARIS, Monday (AFP). — The nine hundredth anniversary of the birth of the great Biblical and Talmudic scholar Rashi is to be commemorated this year, it was stated by the Consistoire of Troyes, the French town in which he was born.

The anniversary should have been celebrated in 1940, but the war prevented it.

Vietnam Fight On

A Vietnam soldier, wounded in the head while using a 60 mm mortar, in the Indo-China war, is seen here with his comrades in their trench during an action against the Vietminh in the Hinz Siu area. French Union forces were last night reported in a major clash with Vietminh troops 90 kilometres north of the capital of Laos, Luang Prabang. (Express Photo)

Liberalizing U.S. Trading

By SHALOM P. DORON

The long-expected report of the Randall Commission on Foreign Economic Policy of the U.S., which has received much advance publicity, was presented to President Eisenhower recently.

The Report consists of over 50 recommendations and is generally in favour of liberalization of American trade policy, against the protectionist influence of some Republican leaders. It was signed by 15 out of 17 members, with Mr. Reed, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, among the two abstainers.

The Report is understood to serve as raw material for the President to frame the recommendations of the Administration to be submitted to Congress in a special message within the next few weeks with a view to implementing the new "Trade, not Aid" policy.

Several of the Commission's recommendations have a direct or indirect bearing on Israel. The Report recommends, for instance, the immediate end of the economic assistance to friendly nations through the World Bank and the American Export and Import Bank.

Moreover, the place of "aid" should be taken not only by "trade," but by private investment, the encouragement of which, by means of tax relief in the U.S. and diplomatic support is strongly recommended by the Randall Commission. Since this recommendation is of particular interest to this country, the following passage from the Report is noteworthy:

"The U.S. Government can and should give full diplomatic support to the acceptance and understanding abroad of the principles underlying the creation of a climate conducive to private foreign investment . . . At the same time it should be made clear that foreign laws or established business practices, which encourage restrictive price, production or marketing arrangements will limit the willingness of U.S. businessmen to invest abroad."

Another recommendation deals with the repeal of legislation obliging the use of American vessels for consignment under Foreign Aid Programme. Israel's export to the U.S. may also benefit from an amendment of the "Buy American Act," as well as from several tariff reductions which the Report recommends.

While the Point Four programme should be continued, the Commission is against its becoming "a big money" programme involving capital investment.

With regard to the East-West trade, the Commission recommends liberalizing the present practice, provided the restrictions on strategic materials and the embargo on People's China and North Korea remain in force.

Great interest has already been shown in the U.S. and outside in the Report's views on convertibility. It recommends that there should be relaxation of the provision in the International Monetary Fund Charter for maintaining fixed exchange parities. The implication of this recommendation may be to allow the exchange rates of member countries to move from the official parities much further than the one per cent rule now in force.

With Mr. Reed dissenting from the majority report, a smooth passage through Congress cannot be expected, though President Eisenhower is said to be prepared to put his whole weight behind the Report. According to reliable information the President has already directed all Government departments concerned to proceed immediately with a review of the Report for the purpose of preparing the Administration's programme for submission to Congress shortly.

SOVIET 5-YEAR PLAN SUCCESS

LONDON, Monday. — Soviet planners said on Saturday that the current five-year plan was being "successfully fulfilled," the nation's industry having exceeded the 1953 overall target by 1%.

Czechoslovakia's statistical experts, meanwhile, admitted that their country's industries fulfilled only 99% of the 1953 plan — last year of Czechoslovakia's five-year plan.

Russia's Central Statistical Board said industry's overall production was 12% higher than in 1952 and 45% higher than in 1950. No production figures were given, only percentage of the plans fulfilled.

The report gave statistics for specific industries and said the metallurgical industry fulfilled its plan by 99%, coal by 99.4%, oil by 100.9%, building materials by 99%. Steel output in 1953 was 110% of the previous year.

The report said that 8 million acres (20 million dunams) were added to the country's total of arable land during 1953, and that the year's grain harvest was almost equal to that of 1952 despite unfavourable weather conditions in some parts of the USSR.

The total number of workers and employees in the national economy was given as 44,800,000.

Retail sales of goods in 1953 were 26% up compared with the previous year, with bigger sales of meat, butter, fruit, cotton goods, woollens, silks, hosiery, watches, vacuum cleaners, television sets and cars.

The USSR maintained trade relations with 51 foreign countries in 1953, and trade agreements were concluded with India, France, Argentina, Greece and Iceland for the first time since World War II. The volume of foreign trade, the report said, is four times greater than during the pre-war period. *(Reuter, AFP)*

De Gasperi Fights Fascist 'Forgery'

By HILTON YOUNG

ROME (OFNS). — The lawyer of Signor De Gasperi, former Italian Prime Minister, began last week to prepare his case for what promises to be the most scandalous lawsuit since the war. Allegations of blackmail, forgery and corruption will abound, and very eminent people may be expected to figure in them.

It began a few weeks ago when a neo-Fascist weekly in Milan published a photograph of an alleged letter signed by Signor De Gasperi on headed paper of the Vatican Secretariat of State and dated January 19, 1944. At this time Rome was still behind the German lines and the alleged letter was addressed to a British officer at Salerno on the other side. It asked the Allies to bomb the suburbs and the water supply of Rome to induce the Roman people to rise against the Germans.

Signor De Gasperi immediately denounced it as a forgery, and the "Osservatore Romano" said it was "puerile" to suppose that Signor De Gasperi, who had never had anything to do with the Secretariat of State, should steal its headed paper to write to an Allied officer.

Letter for Sale

Then Signor De Gasperi said that blackmailers had been trying to sell the letter to him and his "collaborators" for more than a year past. "Confident of his cause," he had sent them away.

Speculation, to which some of Signor De Gasperi's announcements appear to lend colour, is connecting these blackmailers with a gang that has been known to be operating for some time. Rumour and the Communist Press credit this gang with extracting enormous profits from the Italian State by means of papers which have come into its possession from a collection which Mussolini caused to be secreted in Switzerland just before his death.

The legal proceedings will be concentrated in the first place against the responsible editor of the Milan weekly which published the document, "Candido," but there is no knowing where they may lead thereafter, and the Christian Democrat Party, which is already faced with a Parliamentary situation of recurrent Government crises, will certainly try to prevent any development on the scale of the Stavisky scandal.

Hornet Hunters Win Gov't Prizes

Prizes were distributed last week to children who helped destroy hornets. The ceremony was held in the Jaffa offices of the Department for Plant Protection. Prize winners came from Dorot, Ayelet Hashahar, Ben Shemen, Kfar Menahem, and other places.

"Without the help of the children, hornets cannot be destroyed," Mr. A. Raskin, of the Plant Protection Department, said. "We have reached the conclusion that only direct destruction is effective," he added.

Boys and girls enjoy hornet hunting, while the older children realize that each hornet-queen destroyed in the Spring is as good as the destruction of a whole hornets' nest (1,000 insects) in summer.

American Sports Briefs

By BARNEY AIN

Mal Whitfield and Wes Santee, who had a bit of a run in with European amateur officials last summer, have received a bid to compete in Australia as professionals. They have been promised $1,500 as plane fare, all travel expenses while in Australia, $20 a week spending money and all the prize money they can win.

Mel Patton, sprint champion at the London 1948 Olympics, has accepted an offer to compete in the Australian professional track and field games on February 13 and 19.

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The American hockey team will not compete in the world icehockey championships in Stockholm next month. The American Ice Hockey Federation claims the trip to Sweden is more than they can afford.

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Johnny Weismuller (ex-Tarzan film star) can still swim 100 metres in only one-tenth of a second less than the record he set at the 1924 Paris Olympics.

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Eugene Adler, who won for the U.S. at the Maccabiah swimming events in Haifa, broke the 220-yard freestyle record for schoolboys by finishing in 2:18.-9. Adler broke the record of 2:19.9, set by Don Sheff of Yale University, who was a member of the winning American relay team at the Helsinki Olympics in 1952. Adler accomplished his record-breaking trick on his 15th birthday.

• • •

Leo Greenblatt, of Brooklyn, who managed the U.S. soccer eleven at the fourth World Maccabiah, was named President of the Hakoah Soccer Club of New York . . . Arnold Slomowitz, who captured the light-heavyweight boxing crown at the Maccabiah, was elected captain of the City College boxing team. Arnold was the only American to win a title at the games . . . Pablo S. Eisenberg, of Milburn, N.J., a tennis performer at the Maccabiah, was named the fifth best tennis player in the East by the Eastern Lawn Tennis Association. First place went to Sidney Schwartz of Brooklyn . . . Soccer clubs in New York City complain that they are being deprived of playing fields because the grounds are being sold to real estate dealers for apartment house projects . . . Jerry Zwirn, a Maccabiah swim performer, broke the Long Island University swim record in the 100-yard freestyle event against Adelphi College . . . Abraham Mordokowics and Yiotis Kavarakyus are recent additions to the New York Hakoah Club soccer lineup. The former is an Israeli international while the latter is from Cyprus . . . Boxing clubs are following the Olympic style in the matter of judging amateur boxing bouts and are relying on three judges, with the referee being silent when it comes to voting on the winner... Hardware B'nai B'rith Lodge, of New York City, is sponsoring a playground in Israel. Its members are all connected with hardware industries . . . Louis Kraft, of the National Jewish Welfare Board, is now in Tel Aviv where he intends to organise a Y.M.H.A.

General Ridgeway, of the American Army, has instructed Army field commanders to start athletic programmes because conflicting school schedules may prevent college teams from representing the U.S. in the 1956 Olympic Games at Melbourne. The Army is expected to send its first team to the Pan American Games which are to be held in Mexico City in February, 1955.

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At the annual Boxing Writers dinner, Sam Mosberg, 1920 Olympic Boxing champion who coached the American boxing team at the fourth World Maccabiah, presented on behalf of the U.S. Committee for Sport in Israel a plaque to Nat Fleischer, editor of Ring Magazine, the Bible of boxing. Sitting on the dais during the presentation were James Farley, former Postmaster General of the U.S.; Jack Dempsey, ex-World heavyweight champion, and Bob Wagner, newly-elected Mayor of New York City.

TEL AVIV STOCK MARKET

FEB. 1.		Rise or Fall
Govt. Loans		
4% 1955 (reg.)	100½	—
3% 1956 (reg.)	101	—
2½ 1958 (reg.)	100	—
Pop. Loans		
1948/49 (IL.10)	99½	—
1950/75 (IL.10)	97	+½
3½% Tavel Dollar	1277×	—c)
3½% Tavel Dollar	1289×	—
3½% War Loan 54/59	81½	+1c)
3½% Govt. Bonds large	91½	—½
Pal. Bearer Bd.		
Ser. 1	75	—½
Ser. 2	72½	—
Ser. 3	73½	—
B. Leumi Ord. sh.	306	—
A.F.R. Invest.		
6% Debs. 50/70	99	—
4½% Pref. sh.	106½	—
Ord. sh. "B"	122½	—
Gen. Mortg. Bk.		
6% Debs. 42/63	77½	—
6% Pref. sh.	78½	—½
Bisur		
6% Debs. 46/58	93½	—
4½% Debs. 53/68 reg.	76½	—
Ntr Ltd.		
6% Debs. 39/59	83	—
6% Pref. sh.	72	—
Pass. Debs. 6% 42/62	79½	—
P.L.D.C. Ord. sh.	190½	—
5% Debs	94	—
Afr Pal. Inv. Ord. sh.	131½	+½
Rassco		
4% Debs 56/63	70½	—
6% Pref. Ord. sh.	96½	—
Pal. Potash 6% Pref. sh	417	—
"A" ord. sh.	228	—
Pal. Elec. Ord sh (Isr.)	458	+4
Mekoroth Pref sh.	79½	—
Ata 6% "C" Pref. sh	114	—
Ord. "B" sh.	156½	+1½
6-8% Con. Debs.	104	—a)
"Kurdaneh" Ord "B" sh	167½	—
Assis-Bej.: "B" sh	173	—
"Tova" Ord. sh.	102	—
Nesher 6% Debs. Ser. A	118	—
6% Debs. Ser. B	153	+2
Pal. Cold St. 7% Debs.	138	—
Lodzia 4½% Pref. sh.	75½	—
S.A. Binyan Ord sh	83	—b)
Pal. Centr. Tr. pref. sh	91½	—

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupons; d) ex-right; x) prutot per one Dollar

Notice to the Public

NOTICE REGARDING RENEWAL OF ANNUAL ENTRY PASSES TO HAIFA PORT

Persons wishing to renew their Entry Passes to the Port of Haifa for the year 1954/1955 and to obtain permits to board cargo vessels should submit their applications to the Port of Haifa Authority immediately on publication of this notice and not later than a fortnight thereof.

Application forms for the renewal of such passes and for permits to board cargo vessels are obtainable at the Port Offices, Permit Section, and at the Information Offices in front of the main entrance to the port.

Special arrangements have been made for the renewal of entry passes by companies and institutions holding a large number of passes and such companies should proceed in accordance with the special instructions that have been mailed to them direct.

The stamp, authorizing the boarding of vessels, on the back of some of the passes issued in the past will be cancelled as from April 1, 1954, and will be replaced by a special permit, if the issue of such permits is deemed warranted by the Port Authority.

PORT OF HAIFA AUTHORITY

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Ora, 27 King George, 2043 Opiatka, Mchane Yehuda, 4021. TEL AVIV: Tavatchnik, 17 Allenby, 4553. Gruenberg, 46 King George, 63643. Michlin, 112 Allenby, 3253. Ora, 99 Disengoff, 23320. Hadassah, Hatikva Qr., 67684. JAFFA: Givat Aliya, 97 Rehov 4. RAMAT GAN: Amit, 130 Hamodiin. GIVATAYIM: Noga, opposite Fire Brigade. HAIFA: Hersi, 43 Herzl, 5916. Mashiah, Irak, opposite Hadar cinema, 3068. KIRYAT BIALIK: Bialik, 7290.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. M. Schumert, 19 Ben Yehuda, 61474. Dr. S. Greenwald, 8/30 Greek Colony. TEL AVIV: Dr. M. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 25842. Dr. N.L. Sacher, 165 Disengoff, 26383. Dr. L. Griffel, 5 Ben Yehuda, 66496. Dr. Levithal, 3 Mapu, 24562. HAIFA: Dr. S. Shitmover, 12 Nordau, 6374. Dr. A. Rosenbaum, 31 Moria, 3316. Dr. L. Sulasi, 105 Jaffa, 6444. Dr. N. Landau, 4 Mahanayim, 6832.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

at 2, 4.30 & 8.30 p.m.

ARNON: Hold Back the Dawn.
EDEN: The Hour of 13.
EDISON: Barbe Bleue.
ORGIL: Where's Charley? (3rd week)
ORION: The Golden Hawk.
ORNA: Coiffeur Pour Dames.
STUDIO: Eroica. (3rd week).
ZION: Scarlet Angel.

N. ZUCKER
37 Ha'atzmaut Road, Haifa. Tel. 67135, Residence Tel. 66006
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• SECURITIES
• LOANS
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Entrance Price 128%
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TEL AVIV JERUSALEM HAIFA

THE NATIONAL INSURANCE AND GUARANTEE CORPORATION LTD. LONDON
have pleasure in announcing that they have appointed as their General Agents for Israel
Langweber & Mishor
General Insurance Service Ltd.
2 Rehov Har-Sinai, Tel Aviv, Tel. 5839.

Money at LOMBARD

TIFERET, Jaffa Branch,
9 Bustros Street, Tel. 80390.

Lend money on gold, silver, diamonds and any article of value. Special department for the sale of "Bargains" accepts articles of value on commission basis and also advances money on account.

Head Office: 31 Sderot Rothschild, Tel. 4976, Tel Aviv. *(Advt.)*

Where to go

JERUSALEM

★ Discussion:—
The place of Newspapers in the State." Dr. P. Eisenstadt, Prof. B. Akzin, Mrs. Gerda Luft, Dr. A. Carlebach, Dr. H. Rosenblum, Mr. M. Keren and Mr. H. Berger. Bet Hahalutzot, 8.15 p.m.

★ Libraries: —
American Library and Reading Room, U.S. Consulate, Mamilla Rd. Entrance free, 9-12; 2-4.

★ Archaeology: —
Permanent exhibition, Dept. of Antiquities, 28 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech, 9-1, 4-6 p.m.

★ Exhibitions: —
Paintings by Melitta Schiffer and David Wittman, auspices: The Israel Painters and Sculptors Association, Artists' House, 10-1, 4-6.

★ Tours: —
Hebrew University conducted tour, new administration building, King George Ave., opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.

TEL AVIV

★ Conventions:—
Agudat Yisrael Teachers, Speakers: Rabbi H. Sorotzkin, Rabbi I.M. Lerin, Great Synagogue, Rehov Allenby, 7 p.m.

★ Exhibitions: —
100 Years Dutch Painting. Also exhibitions by Eisenscher and R. Louisida. Museum, 10 a.m.- 10 p.m.

★ Theatre: —
"Pygmalion," Chamber Theatre, Mograbi, 8 p.m.

★ Entertainment: —
Concert at Mogen Cafe, from 8 p.m. to 12 midnight.
Dance and dine at the Cocktail Bar.

HAIFA

★ Exhibitions: —
Paintings by Marcel Janco and copper jewellery by Batia Shaltiel — The "Tracks" Art Gallery, 4 Rehov Baerwald, opp. Zion Hotel. 10-1, 4-7 p.m.

★ Recorded music: —
Works by Brahms with commentaries, auspices: Music Group of Youth and Sport Department of the Municipality, Bitan Ha'Hugim, Rehov Hehalutz (near Military Filling Station), 8 p.m.

★ Theatre: —
"Home and Sea," Chamber Theatre, Armon Hall, 9 p.m.
Do-Re-mi, "Countess Maritza," Orah Cinema, 8.30 p.m.

AFULA

★ Theatre: —
Habimah, "Most Cruel — The King", 6.30 & 9.30 p.m.

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 467 M.; HAIFA: 240 M.; TEL AVIV: 33.8, 48.9 & 202 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME
NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m., 1.30, 6.15, 8.30 & 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8 a.m., 2.15 & 6.15 p.m.
6.20 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercise. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.30 Close Down.
12.00 N. "Music at Noon" (R). 12.30 Housewives' Corner. 12.50 Programme for Hospitals. 1.45 Break for Music (R). 3.00 Close Down.
4.00 p.m. Siesta (R). 4.45 Light Music (R). 5.30 Agricultural Programme. 5.50 Language Corner. 6.45 Children's Hour. 7.00 "Great Pianists". 7.35 Sports. 7.45 Noah's Ark. 8.45 Newsreel. 9.00 Kol Yisrael Orchestra, Conductor: George Singer, Soloist: Arieh Samsonek: Overture "Il Seraglio" (Mozart); Piano Concerto No. 26 (Mozart); Concertino for Orchestra (Bruena); "Soirees Musicales" (Rossini-Britten). 10.30 Requests (R). 11.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
490, 379, 214, 49.9 M.
English: News: 1.45 p.m., 10.35 p.m.
4.30 p.m. Music (R). 5.00 Programme for Yemenites. 5.30 Literature Corner. 6.00 Programme for Housewives. 6.15 Close Down.
IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (33.8, 34.9 & 202 M.): French: 6.30 p.m. Ladino: 7.00 p.m. Yiddish: 7.30 p.m.

KOL ZION LAGOLA: (32.3 M.): 11.15 News. 11.25 In the Country. 11.30 Sports Review. 11.45 Songs.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 216, 225 & 229 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 "Bow and Arrow." 7.00 Musical Diary. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.35 Light Music (R). 7.45 Noah's Ark. 8.30 News. 8.45 Evening Tunes. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (24.93 & 30.96 M.): 6.30-7.00 p.m. News. "This England...". Modern English Literature.

ZOA HOUSE
Saturday, Feb. 6, 8.30 p.m.
PEARLS from ITALIAN OPERAS
Participants:
Fabbi • Bonfi • Dabbasi
Gassy • Ashkenazi
Menahem • Zohar
Conductor: ETTAN LUSTIG
Tickets: Z.O.A. House, Schlesinger and Springer, Radio-Union.

THE HEBREW NATIONAL OPERA
TEL AVIV: HABIMAH Tonight, Feb. 2, at 8.15
Rigoletto
Opera in 3 acts (4 scenes) by G. VERDI
TEL AVIV: HABIMAH Tuesday, Feb. 9, 8.15 p.m.
Carmen
Opera in 4 acts by BIZET
Tickets: Bellis, 37 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv, Tel. 5615 and at the Habimah box office.

HABIMA
Sat., Feb. 6, 1954 Sun., Feb. 7, 1954
Mon., Feb. 8, 1954 Wed., Feb. 10, 1954
"HABIMAH" THEATRE
Premiere in Tel Aviv
ESCAPADE
By Roger McDougall
Hebrew: A. Amir
Directed by: A. Asseo
Settings: S. Gat.

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 6
PETAH TIKVA
"Heichal" Hall, Tonight, at 8.30 p.m.
The public is requested to note the dates of
SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 5
Conductor:
WALTER SUSSKIND
Ovt. "Titus" — Mozart
Symphonic Concerto for Piano & Orchestra — Bloch
Symphonie Fantastique — Berlioz
Soloist:
PNINA SALZMAN (Piano)
TEL AVIV
Tuesday, Feb. 9 — Series "1"
Sunday, Feb. 14 — Workers
Thurs., Feb. 18 — Series "3"
Monday, Feb. 22 — Series "5"
HAIFA
Wed., Feb. 10 — Series "1"
Soloist:
ILONA VINCZE (Piano)
TEL AVIV
Tuesday, Feb. 16 — Series "2"
Sunday, Feb. 21 — Series "4"
Monday, March 1 — Series "6"
HAIFA
Thursday, Feb. 11 — Series "2"
JERUSALEM
Wednesday, Feb. 17

The Y.M.C.A., Jerusalem and the Centre de Culture Francaise have pleasure in announcing a concert of
French Chamber Music
under the patronage of M. Bertrand de la Sablière, French Consul General in Jerusalem,
at the Y.M.C.A. auditorium
on Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1954 at 8.30 p.m.
On the programme works by: Poulenc, Debussy and d'Indy.
Entrance is free
The public is invited.

ISRAEL INSTITUTE OF PRODUCTIVITY

1 Rehov Persia, Tel Aviv, Tel. 67685

The monthly meeting of the circles connected with the Institute will take place on Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1954, at 5 p.m. at the "Po'alei Ha'histadrut" School, Rehov David Bloch, Tel Aviv, near the new Va'ad Hapoel Building.

TIME-TABLE OF THE MEETING:

5 p.m.

Institute Members' Circle	Production Engineers' Circle	Production Technicians' Circle	Circle of Graduates of M.T.S. Courses	M.T.S. Circle-Building
Lecture of Eng. P. Hadas, Planning Director at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, on "Economics in Production".	Lecture of Eng. A. Baum on "Preparation of Tools for production in small batches".	Lecture of Eng. A. Eckstein, of the Efficiency Association, Special Production Engineers, on "Improvements in the organization of an established enterprise".	Lecture of Eng. E. Arion, on "Efficiency of the small enterprise".	Lecture of Eng. Gelbert on "Prefabricated products in building".

7 p.m.
Break for dinner.
8 p.m.
Lecture of Dr. Aba Lerner (Professor at the Roosevelt College, Chicago) of the Department of Economic Advice at the Prime Minister's Office, on "The Economic Situation in Israel". Questions and answers. The general lecture for all the Circles is also open to the public. Entrance fees for non-members of any of the Circles: 500 pruta. Circles members are requested to bring their invitation cards to serve as tickets.

Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	67	52	54	54
Tiberias	60	39	39	39
Haifa Port	60	9	19	19
Natanya	64	6	17	17
Tel Aviv North	65	4	18	18
Tel Aviv Port	73	6	16	16
Lydda Airport	69	3	19	19
Jerusalem	45	3	17	17
Beersheba	48	4	19	19
Eilat	81	7	33	33

FORECAST: Variable amounts of high and medium cloud.
A) Humidity at 3 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maxim. yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

* * *

2,290,328 cases of citrus were exported from the beginning of the season until January 31. Of these, 2,039,422 were sent through Haifa Port and 180,910 through Jaffa Port. There were 1,887,331 cases of Shamuti oranges; 316,312 of grapefruit, 15,651 of lemons and 1,038 of clementines. By this time last year 2,098,745 cases had been exported.

* * *

600 KINORI RADIO SETS, part of an order for 1,800 sets at $40,000, were shipped to Turkey in the s.s. "Aksu" yesterday.

* * *

FOR FAILING to make a declaration of his 1950/53 income to the tax authorities, Israel Rosenblatt, a Haifa workshop owner, was fined IL.150 yesterday.

* * *

A KFAR TRUMAN shepherd was fined IL.5 in the Ramle Magistrate's Court yesterday for stealing six oranges from a citrus grove.

* * *

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY and the Research Council have signed an agreement providing for joint research projects. Professor S. Sambursky, Director of the Research Council, has announced. The agreement may serve as a basis for additional agreements with the Technion and other institutions.

Labour—Owners 'War' in Haifa

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Monday. — The dispute between the Haifa Labour Coufncil and the Manufacturers Association here, over the employment of non-Histadrut labour at the Alpa Cosmetic Company, has now developed into a full-fledged war between the two organizations.

Yesterday, police were called to the plant to enable the workers to resume work after a 10-day lockout enforced by Labour Council picketa. Today, reinforced pickets, including many girls, again blocked the entrance, and a small police detachment was unable to force a way through for the workers. The police advised the factory to send the workers home, promising that if necessary police would ensure their admittance tomorrow.

The dispute arose, according to an Association spokesman, after the Alpa owners had agreed to negotiate their new 1954 labour agreement with the Council, although 12 of the 15 workers are not Histadrut members. Negotiations broke down, the spokesman charged, over the Council's demand that the owners deduct two per cent from the wages of the non-Histadrut members for the Histadrut Trades Union Department.

The Council, the spokesman declared, demanded that in future new workers be engaged only through the Labour Exchange, and that those already employed should receive Exchange authorization. The Association agreed to the latter demand, but refused under any circumstances to deduct Histadrut fees without the workers' consent. The Labour Council then called a strike and placed pickets to prevent the workers from entering.

As no agreement was reached, the matter was referred to the Histadrut Trades Union Department in Tel Aviv. A draft agreement to settle the dispute was drawn up by the two sides, under which the Labour Council would see to it that all Alpa workers receive Exchange authorization, and the employers would deduct three per cent of the workers' wages, the money to be deposited until its fate is decided. The Labour Council would not raise similar demands at other Haifa plants until the whole matter is settled in principle by the central bodies in Tel Aviv.

New Demands

Instead of ratifying this agreement, the Labour Council secretary, Mr. Y. Almogi, suddenly raised new demands, the Association spokesman charged, demanding that the Council decide which of the employees could continue to work at the plant. This was refused by the Association which decided that all negotiations had broken down.

As a counter-measure to today's picketing, the Haifa branch of the Manufacturers' Association today instructed all its members to discontinue deduction of any Histadrut fees from workers employed by them.

Mr. Almogi said this evening that the dispute arose over the labour agreement and organized labour, and that everything else was "a red herring."

The Manufacturers Association is dragging in the two per cent argument only to cover its reluctance to have the labour agreement signed, he said. At a time of unemployment, unorganized labour could not be tolerated. The draft agreement with the Trades Union Department had covered only the two per cent clause which in any case is not disputed.

The calling out of the police against the strike pickets is improper, he said. By ordering its members to stop collecting Histadrut fees from employees, the Manufacturers Association is breaking every labour agreement. The Council would decide in each case what action to take against the breaking of agreements.

Calm Council Debate On IL.11.8m. Budget

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Monday. — The Municipal Council this evening continued its debate on the IL.11.8m. budget for 1954/55 in a quiet atmosphere.

Mr. E. Zimmerman (General Zionist) advised a reduction to IL.10m., which, he said, could be achieved by a smaller staff and more efficient administration. Money should be spent only on essentials, and according to priorities. He also called for the establishment of economic enterprises that would bring in income.

Mr. Y. Kushnir (Mapam) complained that the taxation system is again not progressive, and that the Government grant to Haifa is not as large as it should be considering the town's size and the number of taxpayers.

He demanded that all parties should be represented on the Town's Religious Council which receives a IL.100,000 Municipal grant.

Mr. M. Fliman (Mapai) explained that the Budget had been prepared after much effort to effect every possible economy and reduction in expenditure.

THE PETAH TIKVA municipality resolved on Sunday night to build 50 apartments to be let to young couples with limited capital resources.

Seek Fish-Food, Find Armoury

TEL AVIV, Monday (ITIM). —A cache of arms, which included hand grenades, rifles, pistols, ammunition and explosives, was discovered yesterday by Police in a House in Hertzlia.

Police had been searching the house for sacks of fish-food which were stolen early yesterday from a Hadera fish store. They found [illegible] of the 12 stolen sacks.

Soviet Minister Hopes For Exchange Visits

TEL AVIV, Monday. — The Soviet Minister, Mr. A.N. Abramov, told representatives of the Israel-U.S.S.R. Friendship League today that he would do his utmost to foster economic and cultural relations between the two countries. He said that he hoped that ways would be found soon for delegations from each country to visit the other.

The League representatives were Mr. Yona Kesse and Dr. B.Z. Razin.

Second Soviet Oil Shipment Here Today

TEL AVIV, Monday.—The s.s. "Matteoti," an Italian tanker carrying 8,500 tons of Russian heavy fuel, is due off the Reading Power Station here, at 6 a.m. tomorrow.

This is the second shipment of heavy fuel purchased from the Soviet Union in exchange for citrus. The "Matteoti" has been chartered for eight trips. She makes the round trip in a fortnight.

All-In School for Tel Aviv

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Monday. — About 1,000 pupils, almost one-sixth of all secondary school students here, will move to Municipal Secondary School "A" near the Tel Aviv Hakirya at the end of this week. This was stated by Dr. S. Levin, Director of the Municipal Education Department, at a press tour of the new school today.

Two wings of the large school have been completed. With the temporary use of the cafeteria, club, music and art rooms as classrooms, the school will shortly operate 24 classrooms with an average capacity of 40 pupils in each room.

When the IL.500,000 project is finished, the school will have 30 classrooms, six laboratories, music and art rooms, a dining hall and a dispensary plus administrative offices and three workshops in the basement which will also serve as shelters.

The project, built on a 14 dunam plot, together with a separate theatre and meeting hall, a gymnasium, extensive playgrounds and a swimming pool, will be the largest and most ambitiously planned secondary school in the country.

It marks a new departure, as instead of being merely a study centre, as secondary schools traditionally have been, it will offer the young student a place in which to live and play.

Today, ten classes enjoyed the spacious, airy and well-lighted rooms.

The new school is the sixth secondary school which is municipally owned and operated. The former School "A" building, on Rehov Maze, will be occupied by the newly organized School "E."

About 3,000 students, roughly half of all those in the city, are now enrolled in Municipal secondary schools. The others study in private institutions.

The present capacity of both municipal and private secondary schools, now meets the city's demand for secondary education, according to Dr. Levin. The new school will be the central Municipal secondary school. Of the others, two cater to religious sectors of the population, one for boys and the other for girls; a fourth is a girls' school which stresses vocational training, and a fifth is north of the city in the Rassco Quarter. The network of the Municipal schools was planned, as far as planning was possible in this matter, to provide a school for each of the city's quarters.

The site of the new secondary school near the Tel Aviv Hakirya adjoins the planned Civic Centre area where the Municipal Concert Hall is now being built.

Marking the Border Under Legion Guns

By SYD APPELBAUM, Jerusalem Post Reporter

Eight hundred metres from us, traffic flowed quietly along the road to and from the Capital, about seven kilometres away. Around us were the gently rolling, ancient terrace-traced hills. Neither road nor hill took note of the soldiers, armed and at the ready, nor of the civilians, who were setting up a cement block "pyramid," indicating the Armistice demarcation lines, agreed on at Rhodes in 1950.

At the top of the hill, a stone's throw away, half-a-dozen red kaffiyahs of the Arab Legion, and brown ones of the Trans-Jordan National Guard could be seen from over covering rocks, guns trained. The civilians, even the mules hauling materials, seemed to ignore these neighbours — the soldiers had already taken their measure, and were dispersed for covering action.

Two weeks ago, the Israel delegates to the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission began marking the armistice demarcation lines from near Katanna, about 12 kms. from Jerusalem. In another few weeks they will reach the City, where the lines will be sharply indicated by warning signs. Then marking of the lines to the south of the Capital is to begin.

Yesterday, this reporter and a colleague were permitted to watch the setting up of the 26th marker since the beginning of operations near Katanna. The marker stands on a hillside, within view of the main road, not far from Beit Iksa (on the other side of the lines, and overlooking Wadi Tulma).

Although the Jordanians refuse to construct the markers together with Israelis, their "representation" silently viewed the proceedings from above. They are warned that the work is continuing, and have promised not to interfere.

Daily Routine

The daily process is routine for the soldiers. Each morning they go out and take up covering positions. Then the civilian surveyor and his assistant come up, armed with their equipment and Rhodes maps. (My colleague and I were quite puffed out, helping haul the equipment up a 125 metres slope). After they mark the spot, a crew of civilian workers arrives, protected by another detachment, and using mules for hauling materials on the hill. On the spot indicated, they set up a marker, about five feet high. Made from cement blocks reinforced with iron, it stands triangle-shaped, weighs about 400 kilograms, and is whitewashed immediately.

From the one set up yesterday, we could see four more stretching back, gleaming in the sun. One of them is about 50 metres from an Arab Legion barracks. Our soldiers told us that the Legionnaires were quite angry with the establishment of a marker so close to their homes. One of them asked that at least it be moved so that he would not be forced to see it every morning. But, we were told, the map, and visual considerations, determine where the markers go.

On the whole, a senior Army officer told us later, relations with the Legion are good, although their troops appear a bit "trigger-conscious."

The fellaheen, many of whom work lands on the Israel side of the lines, have a different approach. Some become very angry, in some cases approaching our forces with threats, imprecations and curses. In others, they ask that the lines include their villages, as they hear that the bread ration here is better than theirs, and they desire access to a good road. U.N. observers are informed if tension mounts, and usually come to the scene of operations.

Talks Refused

Although the Government has continually made offers to adjust the lines in consideration of the local peasantry, the Jordanians refuse to negotiate, blaming their superiors in the "Amman Government."

The Army officer explained that the markers should clarify for residents of both sides any doubts as to the actual location of the lines. He hoped that their establishment will clearly show who is interested in creating incidents. He regretted that the Jordanians had not seen fit to cooperate.

The workers putting up the marker yesterday seemed tacitly to understand these aims. When, jokingly, I asked what blessing is recited when the marker is completed, one of them, a Yemenite, had a ready reply.

"Blessed is He who has relieved us of the evil ones," he said, glancing up the hill at the soldiers on the other side.

The gears of a heavy truck ground noisily on the highway as it mounted. The hills, still and sunny, bore another mark for archaeologists to puzzle over in the distant future.

Bayar Urges Return Of Mid-East Peace

NEW YORK, Monday.—Turkey, "as an individual state, has no other part to play in the Middle East," Turkish President Celal Bayar told correspondents today in reply to a question whether he would try to act as a mediator in the Arab-Israel conflict.

"We are very anxious that peace and security should prevail on our eastern and southern flank," he stated. "As a member of the U.N., we have shown the closest interest in the matter and we have done all that we are capable of doing to bring peace and security to the area."

He expressed the hope that the nations of the Middle East "will learn mutual understanding so that they may live in peace."

Mr. Bayar spoke to newsmen following a visit to U.N. headquarters. The President and Mme. Bayar were escorted by Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjoeld on a tour of the three main buildings of the U.N. group.

Mr. Bayar told correspondents that Turkey would seek to bring Greece, Yugoslavia and Turkey even closer together in the framework of their Balkan pact.

"I have only recently learned of the Cominform invitation to Yugoslavia," he said. "I have not had an opportunity to study this carefully, but we are bound, with our allies Greece and Yugoslavia, in a Balkan pact which is based on complete confidence in each other."

President Bayar added that despite Turkey's closeness to Soviet Russia, "I am unaware of any major change in Russian policy since the death of Stalin." *(Reuter, UPI)*

TWO UNDECLARED packages of jewels, valued at IL.4,000, were discovered by customs officials at Haifa Port on Sunday. Willi Hermon, who came to collect the food parcels in which the jewels were hidden, was detained. Hermon is out on bail after detention in connection with other alleged smuggling deals.

Cables in Brief

EMBASSIES. — Hungary, Czechoslovakia and North Korea have agreed to raise their Legations to the status of Embassies "to promote good relations among the three countries," Pyongyang Radio, the Communist broadcasting station in North Korea, said yesterday.

WAVE. — A French sailor was killed and a number of others injured when a giant wave swept across the bridge of the aircraft carrier "Lafayette" during exercises near Toulon yesterday.

POPE. — The hiccoughing from which Pope Pius XII has suffered since January 24 persists, the Vatican announced yesterday. His condition was described as "stationary but satisfactory."

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Subject : "Unified Education"
Speaker : Dr. Avidor, Deputy Director, Ministry of Education
Date : Tuesday, February 2, 1954
Time : 4.30 p.m.
Place : Wizo Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon

Haifa: Hadassah

Subject : "Jewish Youth in the U.S.A."
Speaker : Dr. Karl Alpert, Director, Public Relations, Haifa Technion
Date : Tuesday, February 2, 1954
Time : 4 p.m.
Place : Hadassah Club for Overseas Visitors, 17 Rehov Jerusalem.

Jerusalem: Hadassah together with Wizo

Subject : "The Keren Kayemet L'Israel in conjunction with Hadassah and Wizo"
Speaker : Miss Sally Burstein, Head of Women's Division, K.K.L.
Date : Wednesday, February 3, 1954
Time : 4 p.m. sharp
Place : Hadassah Club for Overseas Visitors, 1 Rehov Rav Kook

All members and visitors in Israel are cordially invited.

BERLIN TALKS

(Continued from Page 1)

series of national armies, including a German national army such as the Soviet Government proposes.

Mr. Molotov should agree, the British Minister said, that the new Germany must have the right to defend herself. "But at the same time — and this I hope is common ground between us — there must be safeguards against any renewals of German aggression," he added.

"It is our purpose to associate Germany so closely with other peace-loving states that she will neither seek nor be able to use her regained strength for aggressive purposes. It is our conviction that this can best be achieved through the E.D.C." Mr. Eden said.

The system of supervision he had proposed would not detract from the freedom of the elections, but would ensure essential safeguards, he pointed out, and urged Mr. Molotov to give his considered thought on all these matters, since they were dealing with the critical issues "lying at the heart of peace."

Ramat Gan Doctors Renew Negotiations

RAMAT GAN, Monday. — The local Municipal doctors, now in the second week of their strike, were to have regarded themselves as dismissed today, according to the Municipality announcement of last week, but instead entered into renewed negotiations with the Municipality.

The doctors struck to demand salaries equal to those received by doctors in other public bodies, retroactive to January, 1951.

The Municipality today agreed to pay the higher salaries from last October, but the doctors demand that they be paid from January of last year, renouncing the retroactive payment for the previous years. Meanwhile, the strike continues.

Birthday Sale In Men's Wear Shop

TEL AVIV, Monday. — OBG, the country's biggest men's clothing store, this week celebrates its 20th anniversary by announcing a 20% reduction on its wares.

Established in 1933 by immigrants from Germany, OBG's five stores in the three main cities employ 150 workers. The firm owns a factory in Tel Aviv which produces all its goods, from overcoats to neckties.

RATION NEWS

JERUSALEM: Rations for expectant mothers: Eggs: 16 against coupons 15, 16 from old ration books or 21, 22 from new; Cheese: 300 gr., coupon 26 from old books or 15 from new.

HAIFA AND SAMARIA: Eggs: 5, Vav 13, temp. 5; for invalids: 4 on Het Aleph cards, 3 on Het Bet 3 cards and 3 on Het Gimel 5 cards; for expectant mothers: 3 each on coupons 15, 16 from old books or 21, 22 from new; eggs in place of meat: 3, Heh 19, temp. 30. Poultry for invalids: 500 gr. on Het Bet 3 and Het Bet 8 cards; Turkish Carp: 150 gr., Vav 1, temp. 34. Tea: 50 gr., on Gimel, Daled, Heh cards, coupon Heh 4, Heh 5. Cornflour: 600 gr., on Aleph books, no coupon, temp. 28. February, March rations. Sugar: one kg. plus 500 gr. on Aleph cards. Vav 7, temp. 2.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT: Eggs: 3, Vav 13, temp. 5; for expectant mothers: 3 on coupon 15 from new books, 21 from old; for invalids: 4 on Het Aleph 2, 3 on Het Bet 3 and 3 on Het Gimel 5. Yellow cheese for expectant mothers: 300 gr. coupon 22. Poultry for expectant mothers: 1,500 gr., coupons 1, 2; for invalids: 500 gr., Heh. Aleph 1, 2, 3 for January, Het Bet 1, 3, 4 for January; Het Gimel 4 cards will receive 500 gr. frozen meat in place of poultry.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Meat will be distributed this week in Tel Aviv and Haifa, and next week in Jerusalem and the Southern and Northern districts. A 150-gram ration of Turkish carp will also be distributed throughout the country this week.

Shops Shut In Tax Protest

RAMAT GAN, Monday. — All business premises in Ramat Gan, Bnei Brak and Giyatayim were closed today in protest against "too high assessments by the Ministry of Finance for income tax purposes." Restaurants were closed between 3 and 7 p.m.

At a meeting called by the local branch of the Merchants Association and presided over by Mr. I. Gussman, Secretary General of the Association, strong complaints were voiced against the Government and the Histadrut, "the indirect culprit."

Mr. S. Peristein, M.K., President of the Merchants Association, sent in his written agreement with the protest.

It is reported that the bitterness against tax assessments in this area stems from the fact that a Regional Tax Office was set up here a month ago and began to press for income tax payments from many businesses which hitherto had gone without paying.

IL.1,425,000 Asked For Old Knesset Hall

TEL AVIV, Monday (ITIM).—Compensation of IL.1,425,000 was demanded from the Municipality by the Radjwan brothers in the District Court here today for the requisitioning from them of the Kesem cinema hall which has been used as a meeting hall by the Municipality since June 1950. The hall was used by the Knesset before its transfer to Jerusalem.

The plaintiffs claim that the building in June, 1950, was worth IL.475,000 but that it is now worth three times as much.

Certified accountants appearing for the plaintiffs testified that in June, 1950, they had estimated the value of the building at about IL.300,000. Testifying for the Municipality, a certified accountant claimed that the value of the property when requisitioned was between IL.-100,000 and IL.120,000.

The plantiffs have withdrawn an appeal to the High Court regarding the legality of the requisition, thus implying that they recognise it as a *fait accompli*. Now under discussion is the financial compensation.

State Law Does Not Define Orthodoxy

Miss Yehudit Zer Aviv, 19, was acquitted yesterday by Mr. Even Tov, Jerusalem Magistrate, of the charge of falsely claiming to be Orthodox in order to be released from military service. "The laws of the State do not define the term "Orthodox," he emphasized in his judgment.

The Magistrate accepted the evidence that the girl had travelled on the Sabbath and had danced in a ballet at a private Purim party.

Dealing with the girl's contention that she had travelled on the Sabbath to visit a sister seriously sick in hospital, Mr. Even Tov relied on the testimony of Rabbi Hezkiah Shabtai that she could not claim that it was a matter of life and death, overriding observance of the Sabbath.

But this did not mean, the Magistrate said, that the girl had ceased to be Orthodox.

From the standpoint of Jewish orthodoxy her acts were not sufficient grounds for her exclusion from the fold of the Jewish religious community, Mr. Even Tov stated. *(Itim)*

'KARTIC' FOR ALL

JAFFA, Monday. — The Artic and Kartiv ice cream producers are negotiating for an amalgamation of their factories. Being the biggest producers in the country, their merger would enable them to control the ice cream market.

No details of the negotiations have been revealed by the companies.

Kupat Holim Faces Deficit

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Monday. — The Kupat Holim Directorate is considering freezing its services due to an expected deficit this year of between IL.3m. and IL.4m.

(Freezing means that medical services will not be extended in the near future unless funds are found).

This was revealed last night by Mr. A. Kaufman, head of the Jaffa Kupat Holim branch, in reply to complaints by a Kupat Holim Members' Committee that construction of the regional Jaffa clinic, started a year ago, had not yet been completed.

Mr. Kaufman's statement was corroborated today by a Kupat Holim Directorate source who added that both the Government and the Histadrut would have to increase their participation in the sick fund's expenses.

Last year's Kupat Holim budget was IL.30m., of which five per cent was supplied by the Government and 41% by the Histadrut with the balance from payments made by members. The Government is now being asked to contribute 10% of this year's budget, and the Histadrut to increase its share by an amount not yet decided upon.

R. Blau's Followers Claim 'Inquisition'

A number of political questions put to Mr. Levi Avrahami, Jerusalem District Police Superintendent, by followers of Rabbi Amram Blau in the Magistrate's Court in Jerusalem yesterday were disallowed by Mr. J. Cohen, the Magistrate.

Rabbi Blau and ten other persons are charged with illegal assembly on December 16 and with preventing police from examining the status of persons subject to conscription.

Among the questions were the following:

"Do you believe that the Knesset laws of David Green (Mr. David Ben Gurion) and Rustum Bastuni (Mapam, M.K.) have greater validity than the laws of the Torah?"

"Do you submit reports of your activities to the U.N. in view of the fact that Jerusalem is an international city by virtue of a U.N. resolution?"

"Are you aware that an inquisition exists in this country?"

The hearing continues. *(Itim)*

AN INFILTRATOR was sentenced to five years in prison by the Tel Aviv District Court yesterday. The sentence will be served concurrently with the year sentence previously imposed on him by a Military Court.

DISTRICT COURT OF HAIFA. P.R. 14/54. In the matter of the late Nathan Baron, of Litta, who died in 1943. Petitioner: Miriam Venier (nee Baron). SUMMONS:— Let all persons take notice that Miriam Venier has applied to the District Court of Haifa for an order declaring the succession of the late Nathan Baron and that the said application will be heard on Feb. 24, 1954 at 10.30 a.m. Any person claiming any interest must appear at the said place and date. Otherwise such order will be given as to the Court seems right.

S. BAZI, Registrar.
Dated: Jan. 29, 1954.

Watchmen Drive Off Gaza Strip Thieves

BEERSHEBA, Monday. — A band of eight armed infiltrators was dispersed by fire from watchmen of a village in the Western Negev last night. The marauders fled towards the border with two mules valued at IL.840.

The bandits were trying to break into four stables simultaneously when they were detected by the watchmen.

On Saturday night infiltrators stole rubber pipes worth IL.400 from a village in the Western Negev and seven sheep and three lambs, valued together at IL.800, from a village near Migdal Ascalon.

12 Soldiers Hurt

HADERA, Monday.—Three soldiers were seriously injured and nine other were slightly hurt when their truck overturned at noon today at the junction of the Binyamina and Bichron Ya'acov roads.

The Army truck almost collided with an oncoming Egged bus which swerved sharply to the left, drove off the road but retained its balance.

The injured were taken to military hospitals.

JUDGE WANTS HIGHER FINES

TEL AVIV, Monday (ITIM). — The Knesset should amend the rate of fines which were fixed by Law decades ago and are now too low because of lower value of the currency," Judge I. Gavison said in the District Court here today.

The statement was made after he had imposed a IL.100 fine on an Egged bus driver, Ezra Nitzan, who was found guilty of causing the death of a passenger in October, 1952.

Judge Gavison noted that he had wanted to impose a larger fine, but "to my regret the maximum fine that the Law allows me to impose in this case is IL.100."

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Personal Notice

We deeply mourn the death on February 1, 1954 of our dear friend

Jacob Movshovitsh

at the age of 74.

Dr. & Mrs. Dubinsky,
Naharlya.

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Tuesday, February 2, 1954
Sh'vat 20, 5714. Jumada-el-Ula 26, 1373

THE return of the Progressives to the Government will be welcomed by everyone in the country. The Progressive Party, although numerically small, carries considerable weight because of its searching and independent approach to the problems in this country and abroad. Its absence from the Cabinet would have been a serious loss.

BACK TO THE FOLD

It is to be regretted that even one week had to elapse before Mr. Rosen could be sworn in again. The esteem in which the Minister of Justice is held by his colleagues and the general public was amply demonstrated by the speakers in the Knesset who referred to his important contribution to the work of legislation.

The return of the Progressive Party to the Cabinet and the service of the State has not removed the cause of the disagreement that existed between the larger parties and the smaller ones. Undoubtedly a way will have to be found to deal with the excessive fractionalization of Israel's political parties resulting as it does in a prolonged stalemate every time the question of forming a new government arises — which happens far too often for precisely the same causes.

The Progressives have made it clear on re-entering the Government that they do so with the right to disagree, on grounds of conscience, with any decisions arrived at under the basic agreement between the majority Coalition partners to which they were not partners. There are the seeds of friction here but equally the roots of a better formula.

At any rate we now have a Government, little changed it is true from its predecessor, but happily representing that broader measure of national unity so essential in the difficult times through which we are passing.

THE Government has kept its word. A month ago, when the senior officials threatened to "absent" themselves from work for three days, the Cabinet promised that a decision would be taken by the end of January. Promptly, on the last day of the month, the Government took action and made it pulic. In these days of promises and more often broken promises it is commendable that in spite of the Cabinet crisis, which lasted for the better part of the month, the promise to the senior officials was not forgotten. The trust that the officials had in the Government's word was justified.

CIVIL SERVICE PAY

The demands of the senior officials were not met in full. Two main requests, one that executive officers should rank higher than the professionals in the same grade, and two, that the increase should be retroactive to January, 1953, were not accepted by the Cabinet.

The formula adopted, that of equalizing the pay of all public servants, was used in order to avoid the danger of raising salaries to which the Histadrut and the Government have been opposed all along. However a step in the right direction has been taken by the Government. It has recognised the fact that senior officials are a group of their own. The jump in the increase from the sixth to the fifth grade is an indication of this fact. Whether this means that the officials in Grades I to V should set up a union of their own is by no means certain. But it is recognized that their problems and demands are not identical with the remaining 30,000 officials of the Government. The Commission which is to be set up to check gradings, division of tasks and responsibility of Government employees will have to give this matter its attention. It may be advisable to split the Civil Service Union into two or three groups. Be that as it may, it is hoped that the Commission will not take too long to reach its conclusions. The Government will then be able to formulate an authoritative policy in respect of the grading and salaries of the civil service.

Goodwill Sought at Berlin

By SEBASTIAN HAFFNER

BERLIN, (OFNS). — THE first round of the Berlin four-Power conference is over. It consisted of two separate events: the prepared and public keynote speeches of the four Foreign Ministers, which marked a certain transition from the preceding exchange of Notes to the actual negotiations stage, and served to define the opening positions of the four Powers; and the surprisingly quick and smooth acceptance by the Western Powers of the Russian proposal for an agenda.

The latter is a move of considerable importance, which changes the character of the conference more than is perhaps realized. It makes a great difference whether the four Powers approach the German and Austrian questions on the basis of a tacitly accepted division and antagonism between East and West, and try to make the best possible local and limited compromise on that basis, or whether they explore their own relationship with one another and see whether or not possibilities for a fundamental change of that relationship exist. For it is clear that an Austrian, and even more a German, settlement will look different according to whether or not it is made on the basis of continuing global cold war.

It is almost equally clear that the most acute and immediately dangerous cold war theatre at the moment is not Europe but Asia. If it were taken for granted that the conflict in Asia would go on, regardless of whether or not agreement on Germany and Austria were reached at this conference, then East and West alike would have to look at Europe as the potential second front in a possible Asiatic war, and would have to be extremely careful not to weaken their military positions in Europe: the dominating aspect of any European settlement would then undoubtedly have to be the strategic one. If, on the contrary, a global and universal relaxation of tension should become possible, then the four Powers could, with the prospect of a prolonged period of peace before them, afford to take somewhat larger strategic risks in Europe, and approach the German and Austrian questions more from the point of view of the merits of the case and the justice and inner viability of the solutions envisaged.

Accent on 'Relaxation'

The agenda now agreed at Berlin which puts general relaxation of tension, and especially the question of China, first, is therefore not bad, even though it has been proposed by Russia's Mr. Molotov and only somewhat regretfully accepted by the three Western Foreign Ministers. It does, of course, carry a danger which is inseparable from tackling the hardest part of a task first: it may lead to an early exacerbation of feelings and to a stronger consciousness of continuing world conflict than might have been the case if the general nature of East-West relations and the Chinese and Asian questions had been left on one side.

On the other hand, no-one in any case would have been able to put the background of acute conflict in Asia out of his mind, even had it not been formally put on the agenda; and the fact that it has now been brought to the surface may present not only a danger of "rushing it in" but also an opportunity, albeit a slight one, to do something about it and change for the better the whole atmosphere in which the subsequent bargaining on Germany and Austria will take place.

It is worth noting, incidentally, that Mr. Molotov, with his proposal to call a five-Power conference with China in early summer, at any rate has killed the fear that he might insist on the participation of China in the current Berlin conference. He seems, as regards relaxation in Asia and admission of China to the circle of great Powers, to be content with promissory notes for the future and not to demand present payments. At the moment, of course, and in the present state of United States politics and public opinion, even such promissory notes may well be beyond Mr. John Foster Dulles' power to sign. However, what with the undecided questions of the Korean political conference, the mild Chinese reaction to the release of prisoners and the French interest in ending the Indo-China war without recourse to bilateral negotiations with Ho Chi Minh, the rebel leader, there is some scope for debate and even, possibly, for compromise.

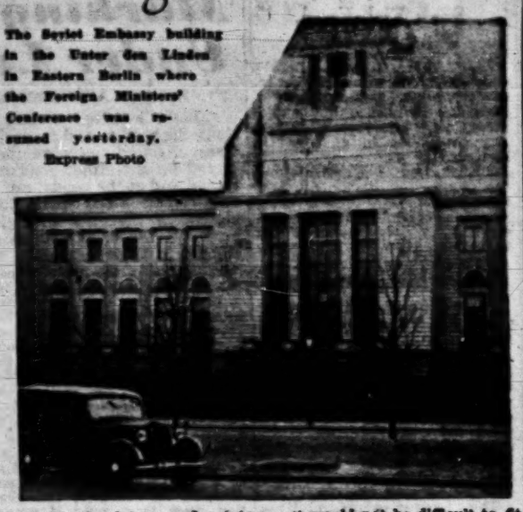
Compared with this important widening of the agenda, the four opening statements kept more within the bounds of the expected. Yet they, too, had their points of interest.

Four Views

Unlike the previous exchange of Notes, they produced four distinct points of view and emphasis, not two only. Indeed, the four statements might be grouped not just into three Western against one Russian, but equally into two polemical ones (Mr. Molotov and Mr. Dulles) and two non-polemical ones (M. Bidault and Mr. Eden). If they are wed, it becomes clear that it is an over-simplification to see the line-up of this conference simply as Russian against the West — one against three. It is essentially a line-up of Russia against the United States, one against one, in which Britain and France know that they have to side with the U.S. if it comes to the worst, but in the meantime are overwhelmingly interested in preventing things from coming to the worst. They — as much as Germany — are, in this conference, subjects for whose good will and adherence Russia and the U.S. are fighting; and from Mr. Molotov's second speech it became fairly clear that he, at least, is well aware of this.

The other striking thing so far has been Mr. Molotov's complete renunciation of any wooing of Germany. His speeches must make harsh reading to German readers. Mr. Dulles, in contrast, went so far as to make the anti-Versailles tirades of the more extreme German nationalists his own, regardless of the fact that this cannot have gone down too well with his French and British listeners. For moments, during the Molotov and Dulles speeches, there flashed up a rather frightening vision of what is certainly by now a possibility if things go wrong at the conference: a fully-fledged U.S. military alliance with a revisionist Western Germany, against which Russia would hope to revive the old tripartite alliance — France, Russia and Britain — of 1914.

But this is still a far-off danger. For the moment the first question on the agenda is whether some remnant of the five-Power alliance of 1941-45 can be restored. If this should prove possible — the hopes are not high: and Mr. Molotov has already rejected the Eden Plan — it would not be difficult to fit a united Germany into a world which would then look forward to a period of peace. If it proves impossible, the second question of the conference (which may well provide the bulk of its proceedings) is whether and on what conditions the opposed power groups in Europe can afford a united Germany — or, failing that, at least a free and neutral Austria — between them.



The Soviet Embassy building in the Unter den Linden in Eastern Berlin where the Foreign Ministers' Conference was resumed yesterday.
Express Photo

Readers' Letters

IN DEFENCE OF AFRIDAR

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In *The Jerusalem Post* of January 26 there appeared a letter attacking Shikun Afridar, Ascalon. Our simplest and best answer to his criticism is to extend a hearty invitation to the people of Israel to come to see for themselves. If they take a "good look around," as suggested by Mr. Nomis, they will see one of the most beautiful spots in the country and its finest housing scheme, both in planning and execution.

This does not mean that we — or, for that matter your correspondent Mr. Orgel — ever claimed comparison with Harlow. Ascalon is being built in the south of Israel, one of the most undeveloped parts of a very poor country, Harlow was established close to London, the rich metropolis of a powerful empire, at a cost of millions of pounds sterling.

The allegations made by Mr. Nomis are grotesque exaggerations. Afridar has built huts in Ascalon suitable for the hanging of washing and the keeping of chickens; we hope that the inhabitants will grow creepers on them and so improve their appearance. In any event, they are certainly preferable to having them in the yards.

Mr. Nomis' complaint that roof tiles "go with the wind" refers to one occasion in November when a tornado damaged some roofs, a few severely. The insurance company accepted responsibility for the loss on the grounds "an act of God." Ascalon is a the maximum provision for public gardens, although in the two years of its existence they are not as developed as in older cities. Every week people visit Ascalon, examine the houses and approach Afridar with a view to buying. Afridar has been unable to cope with the demand and has a waiting list of over 100.

Yours, etc.,
P. GILLON,
Public Relations Officer,
Ascalon, January 26.

I read with great indignation the letter sent by Mr. Nomis attacking Afridar. The property owners and permanent inhabitants here are proud of the town and confident of its future development.

I came here after living in Jerusalem for 16 years and am still satisfied that Shikun Afridar in Ascalon is the most beautiful place in Israel.

ILSE BAER

I came to Ascalon from Haifa and was one of the first settlers here. It has exceeded my hopes and I have no doubt that we shall continue to develop.

A. BERACHA

Ascalon is the finest housing scheme in the country. There are no limits to its possibilties and 99 per cent of the inhabitants are contented and optimistic. We have our group of malcontents just as we have other and more serious problems.

I came to Ascalon from Ramat Gan, where I lived for many years, and I certainly do not regret the move.

Ascalon *N. RAMATI*

Credit Policy's Effect on Economy

By a Special Correspondent

THE fact that currency in circulation is again at the level of November 1953 has been interpreted as a sign that inflation after all is petering out. Other figures also have been cited as evidence that we may even need a further increase of credits to agriculture and industry. Since 1953 currency in circulation has risen by 14 per cent (IL.129m. to IL.141m.), but during the same time the cost of living index has risen by 18 per cent (from 178 points in December 1952, to 212 in December last). Wholesale prices have jumped by almost 30 per cent and costs of building by 25 per cent (according to official indexes). Output has risen, in agriculture as well as in industry. As a consequence, larger amounts of money are needed.

However, this line of reasoning does not take into account bank-credit, which is of prime importance in modern economy, nor the interplay of forces by which the supply of money is affected. If bank deposits are included, the total net amount of money has risen by 23 per cent during the first ten months of the past year and by 10 per cent during the July-October period only. No figures are available as yet for the past months, but it may be assumed that the rising trend has persisted. Moreover, there was a noticeable rise in the velocity of money circulation, indicated by the continuous increase in the bank clearing figures. Commercial credit, which ebbed during the boom years, again has been fully developed, and both bills and cheques on future dates are now circulating in very considerable amounts. Though liquidity is not as it used to be, no major difficulties have been experienced in spite of the sharply rising prices. This was achieved with the help of credit expansion, which again threatens to go beyond our resources.

For it is not the deposits but the bank credits which have shown the most conspicuous increase, and it is credits that have been the driving force of monetary development. Loans of banks and cooperative societies totalled IL.190m. by the end of January 1953, but the sum was about IL.245m. at the end of November, a rise of 29 per cent in only ten months. Bills discounted increased in the same period by almost 60 per cent. As a matter of fact, banks and societies have been pouring credits into the hands of their money-hungry clients at an average rate of IL.6m. per month, i.e. more than the parallel increase of their deposits, for some 20 per cent of the amounts loaned did not find their way back to the vaults of the credit institutions, but remained with the public as additional cash. This difference, however, was not big enough to halt the expansion, and the rate of liquidity of the banks was maintained at the same level during most of 1953.

This stable rate has been hailed as a positive achievement, but it is evidence rather of the failure of a policy. For according to the liquidity requirements introduced by the Government in April, 1953, the banks were to maintain a reserve of 90 per cent for deposits made after December, 1952 (or March, 1953, if they so chose). Therefore, with the rise in deposits, the overall liquid reserve should rise, while in fact it dropped to 27.4 per cent at the end of November, as against 30.1 at the end of September. It is easy to see that the difference between the legal requirements and the actual figures must amount to at least IL.20m., and probably to considerably more.

Own Policy Defeated

It goes without saying that the banks are pleased with every opportunity to expand their earning assets, so they are not to blame. It is the Government itself which has defeated its declared policy of credit restriction and monetary stability. For the main lever of credit expansion has been the express "recommendations" of the Treasury and other Economic Ministries, inducing the banks to extend loans for specific purposes in excess of the limits set by official reserve requirements. The amount of these "recommended" credits for agriculture topped IL.12m., but considerable amounts have been loaned to industry and special development projects as well.

The Government has also to rely upon credits running into substantial amounts, matching perhaps those of the "recommended" ones to the private sector. And while these credits were given for "vital" purposes only, they must also have had a secondary effect: as a sequel to expanding circulation, additional deposits have been created and thus the banks were also enabled to increase their lendings for non-vital purposes.

It is doubtful whether this credit policy has met with much success from the qualitative angle, for published bank statistics do not reveal large shifts in the distribution of loans between the various branches of economy. At any rate, the total volume of credits in our economy has continued to rise unabated. To be sure, shortage of funds is experienced in many quarters, but it is caused mainly by the lack of long-term capital for financing investments over-expanded in the previous period or now contemplated for new development. On the other hand, there are again some portents of inflation which should not be disregarded: the easing of the situation in the private credit market, the persistent boom in the stock exchange, rising private building activity, higher black market quotations of the dollar. The comparative ease with which the economy has adjusted itself to the continuous increase in the cost-of-living allowances is also a case in point.

In time, however, this discrepancy between the policy of retrenchment and the liberal credit policy should become increasingly pronounced, and the credit expansion should lead to an increased pressure for expanded money circulation as well. Such a demand should not prove any real difficuty to the banks, for their disclosed liquid reserves no longer reveal the true situation. Several kinds of "recommended" credits have been made eligible for re-discount at the Issue Department and the same applies to at least a part of the "authorization letters" issued by the Treasury on account of the Development Budget. The banks, therefore, could run down their holdings of Treasury Bills, knowing that if necessary they will still be able to get the cash to supply the public need. But such a need in itself will be evidence of a further step in the inflationary process and contrary to the interests of our economy.

It was therefore high time to put an end to this development and the new decision to limit bank credits at their present level is fully understandable. But only time will show whether the Government will be able to adhere to its own policy.

MUSICAL DIARY

THE third concert of the Israel String Quartet on Saturday at the Y.M.C.A. was a real pleasure. Beethoven's quartet in C-Minor op. 18 No. 4 was soulfully rendered and Schubert's rarely performed Quartet in G Major op. 161 became transfigured in sound. Joseph Kaminski's String Quartet (1945) in C major is an exquisite piece, impressionist, with a slight affinity to Szymanowski; its slight melancholy is effectively contrasted by some gay rhythmical vivacity. This intricate work could not call for a more inspired reading.

Daring artists, who want to perform in public, have to take financial risks. There had once been a Chamber Music Society in Jerusalem. Could not something be done to revive it, so that we can have more musical offerings of a high standard in this city? *FRANGO*

In Tel Aviv

"Inbal", the popular group of Yemenite dancers and singers, sponsored by the Cultural Department of the Histadrut, gave its 100th performance at the Ohel Theatre in Tel Aviv on Thursday. The reputation of the ensemble, whose spiritual leader is Sarah Levy, is so well established that such a famous figure in the world of contemporary ballet as Jerome Robbins, choreographer and first dancer of the New York City Center Ballet, made a special trip from New York to Tel Aviv recently in order to investigate the possibilities of bringing "Inbal" to American audiences.

At first glance the group appears original and striking. The fourteen men and women dance, sing, play and mime through a series of scenes and ceremonies of Jewish traditional and secular character with much grace and a strong feeling for comic effects. Melody and rhythm are chanted or provided by the flute, tambourine or drum, and every scene is genuine. Despite these virtues they are not yet ready to compete internationally with other folklore groups. They express exceedingly well the spirit of Jewish and Yemenite folklore, but still lack artistic polish and skill on the one hand and expert condensation for the requirement, of commercial "show business" on the other. Some of the scenes are too exuberant and too restless in their spiritual conception and choreographic design to offer clear and aesthetically satisfying enlightenment (especially the last item on the programme, an elaboration from the contemporary Israel scene). At times the Yemenite dances succeeded in breaking the monotony of rhythm and predominantly unison chant — at others they failed.

In any case all the basic elements for future development are clearly at hand.

Veterans' Benefit

Under the distinguished patronage of Mrs. Chaim Weizmann the I.P.O. gave a concert for the benefit of the "Israel War of Independence Disabled Veterans Fund" at the Tel Aviv Ohel Shem Hall on Saturday night under the direction of Walter Susskind. Combining Handel's Concerto Grosso in G-minor, Mozart's A major piano concert (played by Walter Susskind), and Schubert's "great" C-major symphony, the evening offered beautiful essentials from three masters of form and melody. Orchestra and conductor were in their best mood of classical serenity.

Parnes and Prokofieff

At the Z.O.A. House the violinist, Sascha Parnes, sensitively accompanied by a string quartet consisting of Messrs. Markovetzki, Segal, Pinczuk and Zemach played three concertos from the pre-classical period, Vivaldi's in A Minor, Nardini's in E Minor, and Bach's in E Major. Prokofieff's solo sonata crowned this courageous enterprise. It is a skilfully written work in three rather short movements, in which the composer abstains from any sarcasm but reveals his deep-rooted musicianship and his devotion to Bach on the one hand, and to Russian folklore on the other. Parnes' execution of this work was most enjoyable. *Mo.*

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עוד עברי (2) לכתחילה

שירי שפלה לשעה קלה ושירי שעה לשפלה

שִׁירִיּוֹת שָׁעוֹת קְצָרוֹת־לְמוֹד זֶה
שִׁירֵי שִׁפְלוּת וְשִׁירֵי שְׁפִיכוּת

שִׂיחַת חֲבֵרִים

מכיר: חַיֶּיתִי שְׁמוּאֵל וְאוֹלָה, וְלִדְאֹבוֹנִי לֹא יָכוֹלְתִּי
מתקיים: לְהַשְׁמִיעַ נְעִימוֹתֶיהָ בְּמוֹעֲדוֹן הַטּוּר
הַשְׁבָרִי, אוּלַי אֵת יְכוֹלָה לְהַגִּיד לִי, מַה
קָרָאוּ וְעַל מַה דָּרוּ חֲבֵרִים.

מברך: קָרָאנוּ שֶׁשִּׁיר נִיו־יוֹרְק הַיְתָה יָמִים
אֲחָדִים תְּלִי עִתּוֹנִים בְּגָלַל שְׁכִיחָה שֶׁל
עוֹרֵךְ־הַדִּפּוּס. מִשְׁמֶרֶת שֶׁל שׁוֹבְתִים
עָמְדוּ לְיַד בָּתֵּי־הַדִּפּוּס וְלֹא נָתְנוּ לְאִישׁ
לָגֶשֶׁת לָעֲבוֹדָה. מִנְהִיג מְשׁוּחָרִים הַכְרִיז,
שֶׁהוּא מוּכָן לְגַמֵּל מִשְׁא־וּמַתָּן לְיָמִים
מְשֻׁכְנָעִים בְּכָל רֶגַע.

מכיר: וּמָה הִסְבִּירוּ בְּקֶשֶׁר עִם זֶה?

מברך: חֲבֵר אֶחָד רָצָה לָדַעַת, מַה פֵּרוּשׁ הַמִּלָּה
"שְׁכִיחַת־שֶׁכֶת". הוּא חָשַׁב, שֶׁמִּלָּה
"שֶׁכֶת" קְרוֹבָה לְמִלִּים "שָׁבַת" וּ"שְׁכִיחָה".
הִסְבִּירוּ לוֹ, שֶׁמִּלָּה "שֶׁכֶת" הִיא מִן
הַשֹּׁרֶשׁ "שׁבב" וּפֵרוּשָׁהּ "יְשִׁינָה" —
"לֶשֶׁכֶת". וְכֵן נֶאֱמַר בְּשִׁיר הַיְדִידוּת: הִנֵּה
מַה טּוֹב וּמַה נָּעִים שֶׁכֶת אַחִים גַּם יָחַד.
וְאִלּוּ "שְׁכִיחַת" הָיָה מִן הַשֹּׁרֶשׁ "שָׁבַת",
וּמַמָּשׁ מַמָּשׁ "לִשְׁבּוֹת" וְגַם שָׁם "שְׁכִיחַת
שֶׁכֶת". וְכֵן כָּתוּב "כִּי בוֹ שָׁבַת מִכָּל
מְלַאכְתּוֹ".

(moo-khan) prepared	מוּכָן	(l'ha-avo-nee) to my regret	לְהַאֲבוֹנִי
(sly-yoom) termination	סִיּוּם	(big-lal) on account of	בִּגְלַל
(sh'khee-khat-sheh-ka) strike	שְׁכִיחַת־שֶׁכֶת	(shvee-ta) strike	שְׁבִיתָה
(ha-sho-resh) root	הַשֹּׁרֶשׁ	(d'foos) press	דְּפוּס
(ha-s'mar) it is said	הַשְׁמַר	(mish-me-ret) picket	מִשְׁמֶרֶת
(v'eelee) while	וְאִלּוּ	(sho-vet) striker	שׁוֹבֵת
(po-al) verb	פֹּעַל	(l'yad) near, in vicinity of	לְיַד
(shem) noun	שֵׁם	(l)	לֹא נָתַן לָגֶשֶׁת
(m'lakh-to) his work	מְלַאכְתּוֹ	(man-heeg) leader	מַנְהִיג
		(mukh-raz) announced	מֻכְרָז

(1) (lo nat-noo la geshet) did not permit approach
(2) (s'lvee-tat she-vet) sit-down strike

Pen Friends

Hymie Meisel, Pearl, South Africa, wants a pen friend, male or female, between the ages of 18 and 24. His hobbies are books, music, life in Israel.

P. Garkis, Athayassion Diakou 32, Piraeus, Greece, wants to exchange Greek stamps for Israel stamps.

Eday Neimark, 181 Jerusalem St., Ramat Gan B, in his third year of secondary school and 18 years old, would like to write to a boy of his own age.

Bernice Wolk, 19 Neptune St., Lynn, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 14 years old, wrote to the Postmaster General for help in finding a pen pal in Israel and the letter was forwarded to **The Jerusalem Post**. She would like to correspond with a boy or girl between the ages of 13 and 16. Her hobbies range from collecting pictures of film stars to ice-skating.

Pupils of the eighth grade, Government Elementary School, Eliezer Jaffa St., Ra'anana, would like to arrange a correspondence with the pupils of a Jewish school in the U.S.A. or in England.

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1951 IL.		IL. Authorised	IL. Issued and full paid	IL.
	CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
	SHARE CAPITAL			
130,000	Ord. "A" Sh. of IL.1 each	130,000	130,000	
120,000	Ord. "B" Sh. of IL.1 each	120,000	120,000	
170,768	Ord. "C" Sh. of IL.1 each	550,000	370,864	
	5% Cumulative Participating Pref. Sh. Class "A" of IL.1 each	500,000	328,000	
328,000				
		1,300,000	948,864	948,864
748,768				
49,568	SHARE APPLICATION MONEY			—
	RESERVE FOR ALLOTMENT OF BONUS SH. (Balance)			—
26				
200,000	RESERVE ACCOUNT			1,135,704
1,372	PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT			9,584
				2,094,152
999,804				
	BANK LOANS			
	Secured by:—1) A Fixed Charge amounting to IL.150,000 on a loan of IL.160,000 due to the Company and on Securities deposited with Bank; 2) Floating Charges amounting to IL.1,000,000 on the goods of the Company, and on part of the loans due to the Company			987,507
1,140,477				
	CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS			
89,445	SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES — Current Accounts			382,078
1,894,416	TRADE ACCOUNTS, SUNDRY CREDITORS AND PROVISIONS			1,114,659
19,680	PROPOSED DIVIDENDS			19,168
				1,496,905
2,004,543				

Notes:
1) Transactions of the Company in Foreign Currency were stated in Israel Pounds at cost.
2) The Balance of Promissory Notes signed by the Company in connection with agreements for purchase of goods is $2,159,710 out of which goods amounting to $2,147,162 have been received and transferred to a third Party, for which suitable undertakings have been received.
3) There are the following Contingent Liabilities: —
Uncalled Capital on Shares IL.127,683
Guarantees given IL.81,500 and $300,000

1951 IL.		IL.	IL.	IL.
	FIXED ASSETS			
	LAND AND BUILDINGS, at cost (of which Land amounting to IL.63,774 is registered in the name of trustees)	101,089	101,089	
	BUILDING AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES ON LEASED LAND, at cost	64,836	64,836	
165,875			165,925	
	Less/— Depreciation on Buildings	15,000	15,000	
150,875			150,875	
	FURNITURE AND FITTINGS, nominal value	1	1	
150,876				150,876
	INVESTMENTS AND LOANS SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES			
6,622	Shares at par—under cost	6,622		
39,858	Loans and Current Accounts	35,858		
46,980			42,480	
	SHARES AND SECURITIES, at par, of which Shares and Securities amounting to IL.740,693 are at cost and Shares amounting to IL.993,556 which have been received as Bonus Shares (Shares and Securities amounting to IL.564,994 are registered in the name of Trustees and deposited with Banks)	902,042	1,434,249	
54,432	LOANS	54,432	56,800	
902,474				1,702,529
	CURRENT ASSETS			
986,911	LOANS		1,163,435	
	STOCK OF GOODS, at cost, as certified by a Director	204,627	205,515	
1,213,860	PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF GOODS	1,213,860	756,495	
551,541	DEBTORS & DEBIT BALANCES	551,541	398,529	
127,194	CASH ON HAND AND AT BANKS	127,194	68,807	
3,081,542				2,602,765
4,144,822				4,547,884

G. GURVITS, Director
M. SVIRSKY, Director

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have audited the above Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account attached thereto and have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit. Proper books of account have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination thereof. The said Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account are in agreement with the Books of Account.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said Balance Sheet gives a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at December 31, 1952 and the Profit and Loss Account gives a true and fair view of the result of the operations of the Company for the year ended on that date.

TEL AVIV, 15 September, 1953.

(—) BUSKEL & CO., Chartered Accountants, Auditors.
(—) ALMAGOR & CO., Certified Accountants, Auditors.

STATEMENT BY THE DIRECTORS IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 107(5) OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE 1929: — In these Accounts profits of Subsidiary Companies have been included to the extent of Dividends received during the year.

G. GURVITS, Director; M. SVIRSKY, Director